A SHORT and PLAIN

SYNTAX,

FOR THE

Inſtruction of Children

IN THE

LATIN TONGUE,

BY

Few and Eaſy RULES in their Own LANGUAGE.

(*It being impoſſible for them to learn it by any other.*)

WITH

NOTES proper for the Higher Claſſes,
An ALPHABETICAL LIST of near *ſix Hundred Adjectives* of various Structure: And
An APPENDIX, containing ſome *Obſervations*, which are not to be found in any former SYNTAX or GRAMMAR.

For the Uſe of TAMWORTH *School.*

The SECOND EDITION.
With the Addition of a Figurative Syntax, 100 Adjectives, 200 various Structures, and ſeveral new Chapters.

By *SAMUEL SHAW*, M.D.
And SCHOOL-MASTER of *Tamworth*, in the Counties of *STAFFORD* and *WARWICK*.

LONDON: Printed for WILLIAM and JOHN INNYS, at the Weſt-End of St. *Paul's*. MDCCXXVII.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

To the RIGHT WORSHIPFUL

Samuel Dawes, Jun.
AND
Joseph Kendall, } Esqrs.

BAILIFFS;

The WORSHIPFUL

Nicholas Parker, Gentleman,

TOWN-CLERK;

And the reſt of

The Worthy GOVERNORS of Queen *ELIZABETH*'s Grammar-School in TAMWORTH;

THIS

SYNTAX,

For a Teſtimony of Reſpect, and from a Senſe of Gratitude,

Is moſt humbly dedicated by

March 30. 1727.

Their moſt Affectionate, Humble Servant,

Samuel Shaw.

GRammar is the Sacriſt *that bears the Key of Knowledge, by whom alone Admittance can be had into the Temple of the Muſes, and Treaſures of Arts.*

WHom no Temptations can move to ſtudy, let him throw away his Book, and, like an illiterate Criminal, periſh for not reading in it: Let him live a Fool, and dye a Brute. Oxford Annotators Preface to *Lilly*'s Grammar.

THE

PREFACE.

THE *Education of Children being infinitely of the greateſt Conſequence and Importance of all Things in this World, all imaginable Care ought to be taken, and all poſſible Application uſed in giving them true and juſt Notions of* Grammar.

In this vaſt and weighty Concern, the Great Mr. Johnſon *has ſucceeded to Admiration in the* Analogical *Part; and how I have ſucceeded in the* Syntactical, *I ſubmit to the Judgment of the Learned. But the* Edition *of my* Syntax *being ſold off, as my Bookſeller informs me, I here preſent my Country with a Second, in which the Scholar will find ſome few* Emendations, *and the following Additions.*

1. *A ſhort* Introduction, *containing the* Definition *and* Diviſion *of* Grammar.

2. *An Hundred* Adjectives, *and above two Hundred various Structures more than were in the former* Edition. *And here the candid Reader will not think it a Digreſſion, if I aſſure him that he will meet with, in the Liſt of* Adjectives, *ſeveral Hundred various Structures, which are not in* Stephens's Theſaurus.

3. *An Account of what Mood* Adverbs *and* Conjunctions *govern.*

4. *The Government of* Prepoſitions.

5. *A Second* Part, *containing the Figures of* Syntax, *in Three Chapters; in a new and intelligible Method, which was wanted exceedingly.*

6. *The* Engliſh *to all the* Latin *Examples, which an ingenious Gentleman thought abſolutely neceſſary for young Scholars.*

7. *Many uſeful and curious* Obſervations, *both in* Concord *and* Government, *interſperſed, which have been either omitted, or miſrepreſented by former* Grammarians.

I know very well there is ſtill wanting, to make this Syntax *perfect, Verbs of various Structure: But I am in no great Pain about that Part of* Grammar; *ſince I had the good Fortune to be with Mr.* Johnſon, *in his Study at* Nottingham, *that very Moment, when he put the laſt Letter to his Collection of the* Structure *of Verbs* Compound; *and have both ſeen it, and read it ſince. For though it be at preſent miſlay'd, yet I verily believe ſo great a Treaſure cannot lie long conceal'd: But if it ſhould, I hope ſome learned Pen will ſupply ſo momentous and neceſſary a Part of* Syntax. *When that is done, and the reſt of that indefatigable* Grammarian's *Poſthumous Works printed, I know nothing that is wanting in order to compoſe a National* Grammar, *ſo much wiſhed for by all true Lovers of their* Country, *but putting theſe ſeveral Materials together methodically in one Volume.*

But if, after all, we had a moſt perfect and infallible Grammar, *and no better* Dictionaries, *poor Boys will ſtill be at a moſt miſerable Loſs.*

And it is moſt certain, we never ſhall, we never can have better, whilſt the Authors of thoſe Books, inſtead of collecting out of the Claſſicks, *take things*

upon

upon truſt, and content themſelves with copying the Faults of other Lexicographers *and* Grammarians.

Thus for one Inſtance: Servius (*that blundering* Critick) *having affirmed that* Infractus *ſometimes ſignifies the ſame as* non fractus, *all our Dictionaries affirm the ſame. Whereas* Infractus *always ſignifies not only the direct contrary, but ſomething more,* thoroughly broken, *or* broken all to pieces.

To commend a Perſon for his Infracta Virtus, *is to commend him for being an* Apoſtate *from Virtue, which would wound any Ears but* Servius's; *and yet this I can ſhew more than once in a modern Author of great Reputation.*

This it is to write without reading; which is as ſtupid, *as for Authors to quote Books they never ſaw in their Lives, (and know not ſo much as in what Language they were wrote) is* abſurd *and* ridiculous.

In order to redreſs this inſupportable Grievance; *if our* Univerſities, *or any other learned* Body *of Men, laying aſide all* Dictionaries, *would agree to divide the* Claſſicks *into ſeveral Parts, and every Perſon ſtudy one, and then compare their Collections together; I ſhould hope in ſeven Years time, or leſs, we might reaſonably expect a moſt perfect, and moſt compleat* Dictionary, *or ſuch an one at leaſt as might quickly be made ſo by the conſtant* Additions *and* Emendations *made to it by the ſaid Learned* Body, *or a* Committee *appointed for that Purpoſe.*

Such a Grammar, *and ſuch a* Dictionary, *will be a moſt prodigious Advantage to the* Youth *of the Nation; whereas it is utterly impoſſible by the Aſſiſtance of ſuch only as we have at preſent, for any Boy to be made a Maſter of the* Claſſicks, *unleſs he has the Genius of an Angel.*

The INTRODUCTION.

Containing the Definition *and* Diviſion *of* GRAMMAR.

ACcording to the great Mr. *Johnſon*, Grammar is the Art of expreſſing the *Relations* of Things by *Conſtruction* of Words, with due *Accent* in ſpeaking, and *Orthography* in writing.

From hence there naturally ariſe Four Parts of *Grammar*.

(1.) *Orthography*, which treats of *Spelling*.

(2.) *Proſody*, of Accenting in *Pronunciation*.

(3.) *Analogy*, or (as ſome Grammarians call it) *Etymology*, which treats of the ſeveral Parts of Speech, their *Definitions*, *Accidents*, and *Formations*.

(4.) *Syntax*, which treats of the Uſe of thoſe Things in *Conſtruction* according to their *Relations*.

In ſhort:

Orthography teaches how to Spell.
Proſody to Pronounce.
Analogy to Parſe.
Syntax to Conſtrue.

But ſince Children are generally more deficient in the *Syntax*, than in the *Analogy*; it being infinitely the moſt difficult, as well as the moſt uſeful Part of *Grammar*: I will endeavour, in order to teach Children how to conſtrue, tranſlate, and make *Latin*, to illuſtrate the *Syntax* in the plaineſt, ſimpleſt, moſt intelligible *Terms*; the ſhorteſt, feweſt, moſt comprehenſive *Rules*; and the eaſieſt, moſt regular, and natural *Method* imaginable.

A SHORT

A SHORT and PLAIN SYNTAX.

CHAP. I.

Of Syntax *in general.*

SYNTAX is that Part of *Grammar* that teaches how to conſtrue; and conſiſts of two Parts, *Concord* and *Government.*

Syntax is two-fold,
Plain or Regular,
Figurative or Irregular.

Plain, Regular, or (as ſome *Grammarians* call it) Analogical *Syntax* is according to the Rules of *Grammar.*

Figurative or Irregular *Syntax* is not according to the ſtrict Rules of *Grammar,* but however is true *Latin.* †*Aliud eſt Latinè, aliud Grammaticè loqui.*

CHAP. II.

Of Concord.

THERE are two *Concords* or *Agreements* in *Latin:* The firſt is betwixt the *Nominative Caſe* and the *Verb*; and the ſecond is betwixt the *Subſtantive* and the *Adjective.*

To theſe two *Concords* ſome Grammarians add a third, betwixt the *Antecedent* and the *Relative*, which inſtead of edifying and inſtructing poor Children puzzles and confounds them. *See Chapter the fourth.*

The *Verb* agreeth with the *Nominative Caſe* in *Number* and *Perſon*; as, *Ego amo*, I love; *Nos amamus*, we love:—*Tu doces*, thou teacheſt; *Vos docetis*, ye teach:—*Homo legit*, A Man readeth; *Homines legunt*, Men read.

When a *Nominative* Caſe of the *third* Perſon comes before a Verb of the *firſt* or *ſecond*; the *Nominative Caſes* of the *firſt* or *ſecond* Perſon are underſtood, with which theſe *third* Perſons are put in *Appoſition*, as *Callopius recenſui*, where *ego* is underſtood - - - - *Niſi herile mavis*
Carpere penſum
Regius ſanguis. - - - Where *Tu* is underſtood.

When a *Nominative* Caſe comes before an *Infinitive* Mood, *cœpit* or *cœperunt* (or ſome ſuch Verb) are underſtood; as *Dominus dicere*, that is, *cœpit dicere.* - - - *Diſcipuli dicere*, that is, *cœperunt dicere.* See Quinct. *L.* 9. *C.* 3.

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The *Nominative* Caſes of the *firſt* and *ſecond* Perſon, *Ego*, *Nos*, *Tu* and *Vos*, are commonly underſtood, except when there is a *diſtinction* between two Parties, *as*, Ego *ſum ruris amator*, Tu *urbis*; I am a Lover of the Country, You of the City. Or except there be an Emphaſis, or ſome Streſs laid upon the *Nominative* Caſes of the firſt and ſecond Perſon, *as*, Ego *ſum Dominus*, I am the Lord. Tu *ſolus amicus*, You are my only Friend.

The *Nominative* Caſes of the third Perſon, *Homo* and *Homines* are often underſtood when the Signification of the Verb belongs only to *Men*. As *aiunt*, *ferunt*, *narrant*, *tradunt*, they report. - - - *Eſt qui non ſpernit*. *Sunt quos juvat*.

Verbs called *Imperſonals* have a Nominative Caſe expreſs'd or underſtood.

This the great Mr. *Johnſon* proves beyond Contradiction in his *Noctes Nottingamicæ*, P. 3, 4, 5. What he advanceth upon this Subject is extremely *à propos*: But ſince every School-boy has the Book, it would be very impertinent to tranſcribe the Paragraph.---The Subject is generally, *Cogitatio*, *conſideratio*, *negotium*, *res*, *ſententia*, or the *Infinitive Active*--- as that great Grammarian ſuppoſes.

To *tonat*, *fulminat*, *pluit*: *Deus*, *Cœlum*, *Aqua*, or ſome ſuch Nominative Caſes are underſtood. Sometimes other Caſes are added, as *carne*, *lacte*, *lapidibus*, *ſanguine pluit*, or *ſanguinem*. Livy.

Two or more Nominative Caſes ſingular ſometimes will have a Verb plural, as, *Nox & amor ſuadent*, Night and Love adviſe.

Several eminent modern Grammarians give us the following Rule.

One Nominative Caſe, and an Ablative with *cum*, may admit of a Verb *plural*. As

- - - - Remo cum fratre Quirinus
Jura dabunt. - - - - Now the whole Verſe runs thus:

Cana Fides, & Veſta, Remo cum fratre Quirinus
Jura dabunt. Virg. Æn. *L.* 1. *V.* 296.

Where it is plain to any one that is the leaſt vers'd in *Numbers*, that there are three Nominative Caſes, *Fides*, *Veſta*, and *Quirinus*, which ſurely are ſufficient to juſtify the Poet in uſing *dabunt*, without having recourſe to an Ablative Caſe with *cum*; which I know is ſometimes uſed thus to ſupply a Nominative Caſe: But it is not by *Horace*;

- - - - Huc frequens
Cæmenta dimittit redemptor
Cum famulis, dominuſque terræ
Faſtidioſus. L. 3. Od. 1. 34.

Some Grammarians tell us, that the Verb muſt agree with that *Nominative* Caſe, which is the worthieſt or nobleſt, if the *Nominative* Caſes be of different Perſons; and ſo it doth ſometimes, as *Si tu & Tullia lux noſtra valetis, Ego & ſuaviſſimus Cicero valemus Cic:* But not always, as *Ego & Cicero meus flagitabit.*---The *firſt* Perſon is reckoned more noble than the *ſecond*, and the *ſecond* than the *third*.

A Noun of *Multitude* ſometimes makes the Verb of the Plural Number; as, *Pars ſecant*, Part cut.

When the *Nominative* Caſe is a Noun of *Multitude*, one Verb is ſometimes put in the *Singular* Number, and another in the *Plural* in the ſame Sentence:

Undique viſendi ſtudio Trojana Juventus
Circumfuſa ruit, certantque illudere capto. Æn. 2. 63.

Whatſoever anſwers to the Queſtion *who* or *what* is the *Nominative* Caſe to the Verb, and the *Subſtantive* to the *Adjective*.

Sometimes an infinitive Mood, a Piece of a Sentence, or a Word put to ſignify it ſelf, is the *Nominative* Caſe to the Verb, as, *Mentiri non eſt meum. E cœlo deſcendit Noſce te ipſum. Sæpe vale dicitur:* All which *Nominative* Caſes are of the *third* Perſon and *Neuter-gender*.---And this Propoſition,

ſition, whether *Infinitive* or *Finitive*, though conſiſting of never ſo many Words, is conſidered by the *Latins* as one ſingle thing, and its Verb or Adjective is always put in the ſingular Number. - - - *N. N.*

Though the *Nominative* Caſe comes before the Verb, the *Accuſative* Caſe comes before the *Infinitive* Mood; as, *Gaudeo te bene valere*, I am glad you are well, *or*, that you are well.

And this is reſolvable by *quod* or *ut*, but not indifferently *N. N. P.* 1. *N. M.* 282. Sometimes it is reſolv'd by *ne* or *quin*: Nouvelle Methode. P. 282. As, *Metuo Patrem redire rure*; or, *Metuo ne pater rure redierit.* I am afraid leſt my Father be come out of the Country. - - - *Prohibuerunt eum exire*, that is, *ne exiret.*

Non dubito te facturum, that is, *quin facturus ſis. Non dubitat Chriſtum id dixiſſe*, that is, *quin dixerit.* This Reſolution by *Quin*, is generally after Verbs of doubting: But if they have not the word *Non* before them, they muſt be expounded by *An*, as, *Dubito te facturum eſſe*, that is, *An facturus es.*

En Grec l'Infinitif peut convenir avec le Nominatif, ce que les Latins ont auſſi imite quelque fois, Comme Ovide.

Seu pius Æneas eripuiſſe ferunt, pour *pium Æneam, & ſemblables.* Nouvelle Methode, 282.

Sometimes a Sentence ſupplies the Place of the Accuſative Caſe; as,

Atque ita diſparibus calamis compagine ceræ
Inter ſe junctis nomen tenuiſſe Puellæ. - - - Where the *Ablative* Caſe abſolute, as it is called, is the *Subject* to *tenuiſſe.*--- Of the Infinitive Mood, ſee *Chap.* 17.

A Verb ſtanding betwixt two *Nominative* Caſes, one of the *ſingular* Number, and the other of the *plural*, may agree with either of them; as, *Omnia Pontus erant*, All things were Sea. *Amantium iræ amoris integratio*

eſt, The falling out of Lovers is the renewing of Love.

The Verb, eſpecially the Verb *Sum* is frequently underſtood in a Sentence; as, *Boni rari*, good Men are ſcarce, where *ſunt* is underſtood.

CHAP. III.

Of the Second Concord.

THE *Adjective* agrees with its *Subſtantive* in Caſe, Gender and Number; as, *Mores bonos colloquia corrumpunt Mala*, Evil Communications corrupt good Manners.—

Under this Rule *Pronoun* Adjectives and *Participles* are alſo comprehended.---An *Infinitive* Mood, a *Sentence*, or Part of a *Sentence*, ſtands often inſtead of a *Subſtantive*. See Note after, *A Noun of Multitude*.

The Subſtantives, *Homo* a Man, and *Negotium* a thing, are frequently underſtood; as, *Boni ſunt rari*, Good Men are ſcarce. *Triſte lupus ſtabulis*, A Wolf is a terrible thing to the Folds.

Grammarians reckon up 156 Subſtantives, which are ſometimes ſuppreſs'd. See an Alphabetical Liſt of them in *Meſſieurs de Port Royal*, *Sanctius*, and other Grammarians.

The *Adjective* does not always agree with the *Subſtantive* expreſs'd, but with the general Word ſuppreſs'd, or imply'd: So *Athenæ* and *Urbs* in *Tully* mean the learned Men of *Athens*, and therefore the *Relative* there agrees with *Homines* under-

underſtood, as *vulnerati* does in that of *Salluſt*, *Maxima pars vulnerati.*----*Effuſi* in that of *Livy*.---*Pars in fugam effuſi ſunt.*--- And *Duri* in that of *Silius:*

Quâ Duri *bello Gens Marucina jacent.*----15. 566.

See the Figurative *Syntax*. But this is moſt frequent in the proper Names of *Cities, Rivers, Mountains, Brutes, Towns, Villages, Herbs, Trees, Ships, Fables* and *Jewels:* Many of which do not always make their *Adjective* of the ſame Gender, which theſe *Subſtantives* are of by Termination: But the *Adjective* agrees with ſome general Word underſtood; ſuch as *Urbs, Fluvius, Mons, Beſtia, Oppidum, Herba, Arbor, Navis, Fabula, Animal, Gemma.* One Inſtance is as good as ten thouſand.--- Thus *Mela*, L. 1. C. 7. makes *Hippo* Maſculine, *Hippo Regius*, on account of the Termination; and yet *Pliny* with reſpect to *Urbs* makes it Feminine, *Hippo nova*, Nat. Hiſt. L. 3. C. 1. ---And in reſpect to *Oppidum*, Neuter; *Hippo quod nunc Vibonem Valentiam appellamus*, Hiſt. Nat. L. 3. C. 5.----Of the Names of *Herbs*, ſee Mr. *Johnſon.*

Many *Adjectives* are put *ſubſtantively*, as, *Amicus certus*, a ſure Friend. *Summum Bonum*, the chiefeſt Good.

Some *Subſtantives* are uſed *adjectively*; as,

Poſt hos inſignis Homerus
Tyrtæuſque mares animos *in Martia Bella*
Verſibus exacuit.

Some *Adjectives*, inſtead of agreeing with their *Subſtantives*, are themſelves put *ſubſtantively* in the Neuter Gender, and make the Subſtantive to be the Genitive Caſe; as, *Quantum Nummorum, tantum Fidei*; How much Money, ſo much Credit.

Theſe are generally ſuch Adjectives as denote Part or Quantity.---Some Adjectives have this Structure in the Plural Number; as, *Sæva ventorum: Anguſta viarum.*---*Stant clauſi, mœrentque moras, &* Dura viarum. *Sil.* 3. 636.

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There is a very remarkable Inſtance of this Syntax in *Lutretius*.

Namque ſuos Conſanguineos Aliena rogorum
Inſuper inſtructa ingenti clamore locabant. 6. 1280.

In *Acuta, Incerta,* and *Subita Belli, Negotia* or *Pericula* are underſtood.

Some Feminine *Adjectives* do thus; as, *Nigræ Lanarum nullum bibunt colorem.* Plin. Hiſt. Nat.

Quæ tibi Virginum,
Sponſo necato, barbara ſerviet? --- An ingenious Friend of mine ſuppoſes *Lanæ* and *Virgo* to be underſtood here--- Some Grammarians reckon this an *Helleniſm.*

The Adjective *Plus* always makes its *Subſtantive* to be the *Genitive* Caſe; as, *Plus virium, Plus ſapientiæ.*

Two or more *Subſtantives* require an *Adjective* of the *Plural* Number, and of the moſt worthy *Gender*; as *Pater & Mater ſunt mortui,* My Father and Mother are dead.

The *Maſculine* Gender is ſaid to be more *worthy* than the *Feminine,* and the *Feminine* more *worthy* than the *Neuter:* But this cannot be depended upon in *inanimate* things; for ſometimes the *Feminine* has the Preference, as, *Sunt leges & plebiſcita coactæ*; but generally ſpeaking the *Neuter,* as, *Divitiæ, decus, gloria in oculis ſita ſunt.*----Sometimes, though both the *Subſtantives* are *animate,* yet the *Adjective* is found in the *Neuter* Gender, as, *Polypus & Chamæleon glabra ſunt.* Solinus, *Chap.* 33. *p.* 346. But here *Animalia* ſeems to be underſtood.---

An *Adjective* ſtanding between two *Subſtantives* of different Genders, may agree with either of them, as *Paupertas viſa,* or *viſum eſt onus*; Poverty ſeem'd a Burthen.

And ſo it may if the *Subſtantives* be of different Numbers, as, *Lutetia* quam, *or* quos *Pariſios dicimus.*

Several Adjectives may agree with one Subſtantive, as, *Ad Ingenium vetus verſutum te recipis tuum.* Plaut.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Relative.

THE Pronoun Relative, *Qui, quæ, quod,* That, who, *or* which, as all other *Adjectives*, agrees with its *Subſtantive* in Caſe, Gender, and Number; as *Dies eſt nullus, in quo die non dico pro reo,* There is no Day, in which Day, I do not plead for my Client.

But the *Subſtantive* is for Brevity's ſake often ſuppreſſed, as being eaſily ſupply'd from the *Antecedent*; as, *Habeo libros quibus utor,* where *libris* is underſtood. *Utor libris quos habeo,* where *libros* is underſtood; wherefore it is very neceſſary to teach the Scholar to ſupply it every where, as in the former Example, *quos libros* and *quibus libris.*

When there comes no *Nominative* Caſe between the *Relative* and the *Verb*, the *Relative* is the *Nominative* Caſe to the *Verb*, and the *Subſtantive* is ſuppreſs'd; as, *Felix eſt qui Deum diligit*, He is happy who loves God.

But when there comes a *Nominative* Caſe between the *Relative* and the *Verb*, the *Relative* is governed of the *Verb*; as, *Felix eſt quem Deus diligit*, He is happy whom God loveth: *Or* of ſome other Word in the ſame Sentence that comes after it; as, *Forma placet*

quâ nihil eſt nocentius, Beauty pleaſeth; than which nothing is more hurtful.

---In which Examples *Vir* is underſtood to *Felix* and *Qui*. ---*Virum* to *Quem*.--- And *Formâ* to *Quâ*.

The Reverend Dr. *Willymott* (to whom the learned World is infinitely obliged) gives us this Rule in the following Words.

The *Relative*, when 'tis not the *Nominative* Caſe to the *Verb*, is uſed juſt as a *Subſtantive*, in the ſame Variety of Caſes.

Since I have an Opportunity of mentioning this learned and induſtrious Gentleman, I cannot but make it my earneſt Requeſt to him, that he will further oblige the World with a ſecond Part of his *Peculiars*; which I will ſay, without Flattery or Deſign, is the moſt uſeful School Book that ever was publiſhed, and for which he has *my* moſt hearty Thanks.

The *Relative* ſometimes agrees with a Word of different Gender or Number ſuppreſs'd.---as---*Daret ut catenis Fatale monſtrum: Quæ*, that is, *Cleopatra*; ſometimes with a *Subſtantive* made out of the Senſe of a former *Period*---as---*Inter alia prodigia etiam Carne pluit: quem Imbrem*; ſometimes with a *Subſtantive* that lies hid under a Poſſeſſive, as, *Stomacho accommodatiſſimum lac caprinum; quæ fronde magis quam herba veſcuntur*, where *capræ* is underſtood.

Interrogatives and Indefinites have the ſame *Conſtruction* as the *Relative*.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

Of Government.

Of the CONSTRUCTION *of* Subſtantives.

WHEN two *Subſtantives* of a different Signification come together, the latter is very often put in the *Genitive* Caſe, and govern'd of the former; as, *Pietas erga Parentes eſt fundamentum Virtutum omnium.* Dutifulneſs to Parents is the Foundation of all Virtues.

The Verbal Subſtantive often governs the Caſe of its Verb; as---*Quid tibi hanc curatio eſt rem.*---*Factio nos.* Plaut. *Obtemperatio legibus.* Cic.---

The Verbals that have a double Conſtruction are theſe; *Actio, Ambitio, Conſilium, Colloquium, Cogitatio, Conjectura, Contentio, Confeſſio, Controverſia, Cunctatio, Cunctator, Cura, Deſperatio, Diſceptatio, Diſceptator, Dubitatio, Expectatio, Fama, Fiducia, Gratulatio, Lex, Liberatio, Judex, Judicium, Meditatio, Mentio, Opinio, Præceptio, Præceptum, Quæſtio, Querela, Rixa, Ratiocinator, Senſus, Silentium, Suſpicio, Solatium, Timor.* N. N. 11.

To which that Great Man might have added many more *Verbal Subſtantives* and *Structures.* --- Such as Benevolentia *homini,* or *erga hominem.* Cic. ---Benevolentia *in dominum.* Varro 1. 17.

Imperium *apud nos.* Plaut. ---*In ſervos.* Cic. ---*In bonis.* Plaut.

Hortator *ſcelerum,* or *aa ſcelus.* Virg. Cic.

But theſe and ſeveral other valuable Remarks in *Syntax*, I hope will be publiſhed amongſt his Poſthumous Pieces.

See Mr. *Johnſon*'s accurate Diſcourſe upon this Rule. *N. N. P.* 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

Of the Structure of *Verbal Subſtantives*, 10.

Of *Verbals* that have a double Conſtruction, 11.

Of the *Elliptick* Structure of the *Genitive* Caſe, 12.

Of the Genitive Caſe govern'd of a Subſtantive, *Pref.* 17.

The former Subſtantive is often underſtood; as, *Hectoris Andromache*, *Andromache* the Wife of *Hector*, where *Uxor* is underſtood. *Cum ad Dianæ veneris*, When you ſhall come to *Diana*'s Temple, where *Ædem* is underſtood. *Regis eſt*, It is the Part of a King, where *officium* is underſtood. See *N. N.* 12.

Grammarians mention two other Caſes, when the former *Subſtantive* is underſtood. The firſt is, when the *Genitive* appears to be governed of an *Adjective* of the Neuter Gender put *ſubſtantively*. The ſecond is, when the Ablative *Causâ*, or *Ratione*, is left to be underſtood. *N. N.* 12.

The latter Subſtantive has generally *of* before it in *Engliſh*, ſometimes *to*; as, *Facilis deſcenſus Averni*, The Deſcent to Hell is eaſy. Sometimes *for*, as *Contentio honorum eſt miſerrima*, Contention *for* Honour is very miſerable. Sometimes *in*, as *Fides rerum contractarum*, Faithfulneſs *in* Bargains.---- This Note is owing to the ingenious Mr. *Turner*, who has deſerved incomparably well of the Men of Letters, for his uſeful Obſervations in Grammar.

The latter of two *Subſtantives* is often turned into an *Adjective* Poſſeſſive; as inſtead of *Patris domus*, they ſay in *Latin Paterna domus*: and ſometimes it is elegantly turn'd into a *Dative* Caſe; as for *Herus meus*, they ſay *Herus mihi*.

One Subſtantive may govern two Genitives; as, *Dei Amor hominum*, God's Love of (or to) Men: The latter *Subſtantive* is often ſet firſt in *Engliſh*, with an *S* at the End of it, as in the Example.---

The *ſecond* Subſtantive may govern a *third*; as, *Infamia Vitiorum patris ſæpe redundat ad filium*, The Infamy of the Vices of the Father redounds to the Son.--- Mr. *Turner*.

Of Appoſition.

WHEN two *Subſtantives* come together without any Sign betwixt them, and belong both to the ſame thing, they are put in the ſame Caſe by *Appoſition*; as, *Pater meus Vir amat me puerum*, My Father being a Man loveth me a Child.

Appoſition is not uſed in this or that Caſe only, but in all Caſes.---The Sign of *Appoſition* is *being*, and may always be put in, between the two *Subſtantives*. Dr. *Willymott*.

Sometimes the latter Subſtantive is made into a Genitive Caſe, as *Fons Blanduſiæ*, for *Fons Blanduſia*.

Of Subſtantives governing an Ablative Caſe.

SUBSTANTIVES admit of an Ablative Caſe of the *Cauſe*, *Manner*, or the like *Circumſtance*; as, *Naturâ tu pater*, You are his Father by Nature. *Puer ætate*, A Boy in Age. *Sunt quidam homines non Re ſed Nomine*, There are ſome who are Men not in Reality, but in Name.

Of Words ſignifying the Quality *of a* Subſtance.

A *Subſtantive* and *Adjective* ſignifying the *Quality* of a *Subſtance*, ſhall be the *Genitive* or *Ablative* Caſe; as, *Puer excellentis ingenii*,

ingenii, or *Puer excellente ingenio*, A Boy of an excellent Wit.

This *Quality* is ſaid to be to the *Praiſe* or *Diſpraiſe* of a thing, but it is not always ſo; as, *Sobolem quoque* (Aſinus) *frequenter facit diverſi coloris*. Col. 6. 37.

In Deſcriptions which require many Sentences, the Caſe is commonly, if not always, varied in the *Ruſtic* Writers. As in that of *Columella*, ſpeaking of the *Aſs*.---*Ut ſit ampliſſimi Corporis, Cervice validâ, robuſtis ac latis Coſtis, Pectore muſculoſo & vaſto, Feminibus lacertoſis, Cruribus compactis, Coloris nigri vel maculoſi*. 6. 37.

It is worth the Scholar's Notice, that when that Author ſpeaks in general Terms, he uſeth the Genitive Caſe, *Coloris nigri*: the Ablative when he comes to Particulars, *Cervice validâ*.

Of Opus and Uſus.

OPUS and *Uſus* take after them an *Ablative* Caſe; as, *Opus eſt mihi argento*, I want Money. *Nunc viribus uſus*, Now you have need to exert your ſelf.

And ſometimes an *Accuſative*, as, *Puero opus eſt cibum*, The Child has need of Food. *Uſus eſt hominem aſtutum*, There is need of a cunning Fellow. Though theſe may be otherwiſe accounted for.

Some Grammarians make *Opus* invariable, but Mr. *Johnſon* declines it in all Caſes, and makes the Reſolution of the Conſtruction to be *Opus eſt mihi*, There is a Work to me, or my Work or Buſineſs is, ſubaud. *in argento*, or *cum argento*, in *or* with Silver, *Comment*. 118. *Hæc Res mihi* opus *eſt*; that is, *Hæc Res eſt opera mea*, or *hâc in re operam pono*.

Some Grammarians make a kind of *Concord* between the *Queſtion* and the *Anſwer*: But there needs none, except that general one, which runs thro' all the *Syntax*; namely, that any Words omitted, and left to be ſupplied by the Underſtanding, require the ſame Conſtruction as if they were expreſſed. Mr. *Johnſon*, 18.

CHAP. VI.

General Rules for the Structure of the Adjective.

Adjectives governing a Genitive Caſe.

Adjectives derived from *Verbs*, and ending in *ax*, govern a *Genitive* Caſe: The Sign in *Engliſh* is *of* or *in*, as *Audax ingenii*, Bold *of* Nature, or *in* Nature.

Minax will govern an Accuſative with *adverſus*.---*Adverſus Barbaros minaciſſimus.* Suet.

Capax will govern an Accuſative Caſe with *Ad*, as

---- *Animi ad præcepta capacis.*

Some Verbal *Adjectives* in *ax* govern the Caſe of their Verbs, as, *Cumque ſit ignis aquæ pugnax.*

Nouns *Partitives*, or Nouns put *partitively*, *Indefinites*, *Interrogatives*, and certain Nouns of *Number* govern a Genitive Caſe, as *Aliquis noſtrum*, Some one of us. *Quiſquis Deorum*, Whoſoever of the Gods. *Quantum utilitatis*, How much Advantage. *Utrum horum?* Whether of theſe? *Tres fratrum*, Three of the Brethren.

Amongſt theſe are reckoned, *Aliquis, alius, alter, alteruter, cæterus, cunctus, medius, nemo, neuter, nullus, omnis, qui, quidam,*

quidam, quilibet, quis, quiſpiam, quiſque, quotuſquiſque, reliquus, ſolus, ullus, unuſquiſque, uter.---Unus, duo, tres, &c. *Primus, ſecundus, tertius,* &c. The Signs in *Engliſh* are *of* or *among*.

Theſe *Adjectives* are alſo uſed in the ſame Senſe with ſome or all of theſe Prepoſitions, *de, e, ex, ante* or *inter*; as, *ſolus de ſuperis, alter e vobis, unus ex amicis, primus ante omnes.*

Ordinals govern an *Ablative* Caſe with *a* or *ab*, ſignifying *after*; as, *Tertius ab Æneâ*, The third from *Æneas---Secundus* ſignifying *ſecond* or *inferior to*, governs a Dative Caſe; as, *Nulli pietate ſecundus*, Inferior to none in Piety.

Adjectives of the Comparative and Superlative Degree, which will take *of* or *among* after them in *Engliſh*, require a Genitive Caſe, from which Genitive Caſe they often borrow their Gender; as, *Mancipiorum Fœmina eſt formoſius*, Of Slaves the Woman is the handſomer. *Roſa eſt florum pulcherrimus*, The Roſe is the moſt beautiful of Flowers.

In both which Caſes there is an *Ellipſis* of the Subſtantive: In the former *Mancipium*, in the latter *Flos* is underſtood.

But this is not always ſo; as,

Quid agis dulciſſime rerum?

Leo animalium fortiſſimus. Indus fluminum maximus.

Adjectives of the Superlative Degree will alſo take after them an Accuſative Caſe with *ante*; as,

Petit ante alios pulcherrimus omnes

Turnus.—Virg.—Or an Ablative with *de*; as, *Noctu de ſervis ſuis quem habuit fideliſſimum, ad regem miſit*; or with *e*, as, *Antiquiſſimum e doctis genus Poetarum.* Tuſc. Diſput. 3.

Adjectives of the Comparative Degree, when they can admit of the Particle *than* after them in *Engliſh*, govern an Ablative Caſe; as, *Nihil eſt amabilius Virtute*, Nothing is more lovely than Virtue.

This

This Relation may alſo be ſignified by the Accuſative Caſe with *ante* or *præter*; as,

Pygmalion ſcelere ante alios immanior omnes.

Crux præter cæteras altior: Or by the Ablative Caſe with *præ*; as, *Mitior præ cæteris.*

Adjectives of the *Comparative* Degree govern a ſecond *Ablative* Caſe, which ſignifies the *Meaſure* of *exceeding*, as, *Medicus cæteris nihilo melior eſt*, He is no better a Phyſician than the reſt.---The Sign in *Engliſh* is *By*, but frequently ſuppreſs'd. Dr. *W--tt.*

Adjectives of the *Comparative* Degree may have an *Ablative* Caſe after them of the *Meaſure* of *exceeding*; as, *Quo quid difficilius, hoc præclarius*, The more difficult a thing is, the more honourable. *Quanto doctior, tanto ſubmiſſior*, The more learned, the more humble. But as for *Adjectives* of the *Superlative* Degree, they admit only of theſe three, *Tanto, Quanto, Multo:* The Signs in *Engliſh* are *by ſo much, by how much, by much.* See Dr. *Willymott*, P. 32.

Inſtead of *by ſo much, by how much*, we only put *the* before each Comparative in *Engliſh*, as in the Example, *Quo quid difficilius*, &c. *The* more difficult, *the* more honourable, as the learned Mr. *Turner* has obſerv'd before me.

There are ſeveral other *Adjectives* beſides theſe, which govern a *Genitive* Caſe. See the Alphabetical Liſt.

CHAP. VII.

Adjectives governing a Dative Caſe.

NOUNS *Adjectives* derived from *Verbs*, and ending in *bilis* of the paſſive Signification, govern a *Dative* Caſe; as, *Formidabilis hoſti*, To be dreaded by the Enemy.

There is no Neceſſity that the *Verbals* ſhould end in *bilis*. *Docilis* admits of the ſame Structure,

Terra nec indocilis Cereri, nec inhoſpita Baccho.

Pervius ends not ſo much as in *ilis*, and yet being paſſive in Signification, governs a Dative of the *Doer*, as,

Non ulli pervia vento. N. N. 29.

Participials in *dus* govern a *Dative* Caſe of the Perſon or thing; as,

O mihi poſt nullos Juli memorande Sodales.

The Difference between a *Participle* and a *Participial* in *dus*, is this.---The *Participle* in *dus* carries with it the Senſe of Time future: as *Memorandus* the *Participle* ſignifies to be mention'd hereafter; whereas *Memorandus* the *Participial* ſignifies only, fit to be mention'd, or memorable, without any reſpect at all to Tenſe or Time. Dr. *Willymott*, P. 39.---See the Alphabet for the reſt.

CHAP. VIII.

Adjectives governing an Accuſative *Caſe.*

ADJECTIVES that *ſignify Breadth, Depth, Height, Length* or *Thickneſs*, govern an *Accuſative*, *Ablative*, and ſometimes *Genitive* Caſe of the Subſtantive that ſignifies any Meaſure; as, *Ell, Yard, Foot, Inch*, or the like; as, *Hortus ſex pedum, ſex pedes*, or *ſex pedibus longus*, A Garden ſix Foot long.

Several Adjectives are found with an Accuſative Caſe after them, as *Albus dentes. Æger pedes*, in Imitation of the *Greek* Structure, as every School-boy knows. The Sign is *i n*, or *as to.*

Here it is ſaid that *Secundum* is underſtood, but ſince *Secundum* is never expreſs'd, it can't properly be ſaid to be underſtood, as Dr. *Willymott* has very well obſerv'd.---Tho' Κατὰ is ſometimes expreſs'd by the *Greeks*, from whom this

Syntax

Syntax is taken. And this judicious *Obſervation* will hold good in all manner of Caſes whatever, where any Word is ſuppoſed to be *underſtood*; which I mention once for all, in hopes the Scholar will have a very particular Regard to it.

Ego illa tantum ſupplenda præcipio, quæ veneranda illa ſupplevit Antiquitas. Sanct. Min.

The Word *vicem* is often found after *Adjectives*, as well as *Verbs*, when other Nouns of the ſelf ſame Relation cannot be ſo; as, *Rex non cupidine magis potiundi loci, quam vicem eorum, quos ad tam manifeſtum periculum miſerat, ſollicitus.* Quint. Curt. L. 7. C. 11.

Verbal *Adjectives* in *bundus* govern an *Accuſative* Caſe, as *Populabundus agros. Vitabundus caſtra.*---- And I know of no various Structure here, tho' there is in the Verbal *Subſtantives*. See *Chapter* the *4th*.

CHAP. IX.

Adjectives governing an Ablative *Caſe.*

ADjectives govern an *Ablative* Caſe of the Word that ſignifies the *Cauſe*, *Circumſtance*, *Inſtrument*, *Manner*, *Part*, or *Price*; as, *Pallidus irâ*, Pale with Anger. *Pietate inſignis*, Remarkable for Piety. *Hic enſe, ille melior ſagittis*, The one more expert at Sword, the other at Darts. *Dives pollicitis*, Rich in Promiſes. *Æger pedibus*, Lame of the Gout. *Aſſe charum*, Dear of a Penny.

This Relation is alſo ſignified by a Prepoſition; as,

---- *Paſſu de vulnere tardo.* Ov. M. X. 49. *Æneas ab ſimili clade domo profugus.*

There ſeems to be the ſame *Relation* in the following Sentence, *Niſi hi omnes multa ad veritatem admirabilia dixiſſent*, N. N. 31.---

Of the *Ablative* Caſe after the *Comparative* Degree, ſee *Chap.* fifth.---

AN Alphabetical List OF ADJECTIVES,

(Most of them) of Various Structure.

A.

Abhorrens — SEE the Verb.

Abſonus — Dative or Ablative, *Fidei Abſonum. Homo voce Abſonus. Abſonum eſt a Contemplatione.*

Abſimilis — Dative: *Neque Abſimilis Bitumini.* It is commonly join'd with Negatives, *Myrto nec abſimilis.* Sometimes with *non*; as, *Non abſimilis minori Germanæ.* Col. 3. 2.

Abſtemius — Genitive, *Abſtemius vini.*

Abſtinens — Genitive or Ablative, *Abſtinentiſſimus vini. Rebus venereis Abſtinens.*

Abſurdus — Dative, *Quod ætati utriuſque non abſurdum.*

Abundans — Genitive or Ablative, *Lactis abundans. Pecuniâ abundans.*

Acceptus — Dative or Accuſative, with *Apud* or *In*, *Acceptus Plebi. Apud te. In Vulgus.*

Acclinis
Acclinus
Acclivis
Acclivus — Dative, *Arboris trunco.*

Accommo-

Accommodatus Dative or Accuſative with *Ad*, *Adverſus*, or *In*. *Accommodatum Puri movendo. Ad Otium*, enclin'd. *Accommodata adverſus morſus. Ad conſolandum. Accommodatiſſimæ in omnem ſonum tibiarum.*

Accommodus Dative or Accuſative with *Ad*, as

Vallis accommoda fraudi
Armorumque dolis.—Ad rem.

Acer Accuſative with *ad* or *in*, Ablative alone, or with *in*.---*Acrior ad Venerem Fœminæ cupido. Acer in abſentes*, Claud. *in Eut.* 1. 379. *Acer bello. In rebus gerendis Acer.*---*Conſul Acerrimus contra ſeditionem.* Cic. pro Muræna.

Acerbus Dative, Accuſative or Ablative with in.—*His acerba hæc.* Tuſc. Diſp. *Mater Acerba in ſuos partus.* Ov. *Faſt.* 2. 624. *Nequid in novitate Acerbius fieret.*

Acidulus Genitive, *Acidula ſucci.*

Acutus Accuſative with *Ad*.---*Ad fraudem Acutus. Acutus ad excogitandum.* Dative.

Sive te Rupes, & Acuta letho
Saxa delectant. Hor.

Admirabilis Of *Admirabilis*, ſee the Beginning of this Chapter.

Admirandus Genitive.---*Et frugalitatis continentiæque non mediocriter Admirandus.* Sen. *Conſol. ad Marciam.* C. 2.

Adverſarius Genitive, Dative, or Accuſative with *in*. *Adverſarius illius. Quibus rebus nox maxime Adverſaria eſt. Adverſarius in hominem.*

Adverſus Genitive or Dative, *Adverſus hominis*, or *homini.*

Aeger Genitive, Accuſative, Ablative alone, or with a Prepoſition, *Æger animi. Æger pedes, pedibus. Æger ab animo, ex Vulneribus.*

Aegrotus See the Appendix.

Æmulus Genitive or Dative, *Æmula imperii.* Paterc. *Cæſar ſummis Oratoribus Æmulus.* Tac.

Aequabilis Accuſative with *in* or *inter*, Ablative with *in*, *Æquabilis in ſuos.* Tac. *Æquabile inter omnes.* Cic. *In omni genere ſe æquabilem præbet.* Tuſc. Diſp.

Aequalis Genitive or Dative, *Æqualis temporum illorum. Æqualis rebus iſtis.* See N. N. 22. Accuſative with *in*, as - - - *Novi Stiliconis in omnes Aequalem caſus animum.* Claud. *Bell. Gil.* 318. An Ablative, as - - - *Boves viribus æquales.* Pallad.

Aequiparabilis Ablative with *cum*, *Nempe hoc dicis, non eſſe veſtras cum noſtris Æquiparabiles factiones atque opes.* N. N.

Aequus Genitive, Dative, or Accuſative with *Adverſus*. Ablative with *in*. *Æquus abſentium. Æquus adoleſcentibus. Adverſus amicos æqua.* Paterc.

Æquam memento rebus in arduis
Servare mentem, non ſecus in bonis.

Affabilis Dative. *Atque in omni ſermone omnibus Affabilis.*

Affinis Genitive or Dative, *Affines illarum rerum.* Ter. *Heaut.* 1. 4. 3. *Affines ei turpitudini.*

Alacer or *Alacris* Accuſative with *Ad*. Ablative, *Si huic ſit remiſſum, multos Alacriores ad maleficia futuros.*—Cic. *ad Herenn.* - - - *Adoleſcens animo Alacris.* - - - Sen. *ad Marciam.*

Albus
Albulus } Accuſative, *Albus dentes.*

Alienatus Dative, Accuſative with *Ad*, Ablative. *Alienatus mihi. Alienatus ad libidinem animus. Alienatus mente.*

Alienus Genitive, Dative, Ablative alone, or with *a*, *ab*, or *in*. *Sed ne hæc* (*Pavonum Educatio*) *tamen aliena eſt Agricolæ captantis undique voluptates acquirere. Atque alieno tempore venditoris moriantur.* — Varro *de R. R.* 3. 5. *Ovorum cuſtodia non aliena eſt huic curæ. Alienum Majeſtate. Alieno animo a nobis eſſe. Alienum*

lienum ab ſe videt. In recentibus malis Aliena ſunt. Homine Alieniſſimum.

Aliquis See Chapter 5.

Alius Ablative alone or with *ab*, *Alius illo, ab illo.*

Alter Ablative with *ab*, *Alter ab illo.* See Ch. 5.

Alternus Genitive, *Alternus animæ.* Sil. 9. 295.

Alter-uter See Chapter 5.

Amans Genitive, *Amans Virginis.* See Chapter of Participles.

Amarus Genitive, Dative, *Amara curarum eluere. Quæ conditio illis amarior.*

Ambiguus Genitive, Ablative, *Ambiguus Pudoris & metûs. Ambiguam tellure novâ Salamina futuram.*

Ambitioſus Accuſative with *in*, Ablative with *in* or *pro.*

Muſa nec in plauſus Ambitioſa mea eſt. Ov. *Triſt.*

Noſter in has omnes Ambitioſus amor. Ov. *Am.* 2. 4. *In laude.*

Pro noſtris ut ſis Ambitioſa malis. Ov. *Ponto.* 3. 1.

Amens Genitive, Ablative, *Amens animi. Amens dolore.*

Amœnus Ablative,

Dindymon & Cybelen, & Amœnam fontibus Iden. Semper & Iliacas mater amavit opes. Ov. F. 4. 249.

Amicus Genitive, Dative, Accuſative or Ablative with *in. Amicus ejus* or *ei. Barbari Syllam in ſeſe amicum rati. Amicus in duris rebus.*

Anceps Accuſative with *propter*, *Ablative* alone. *Anceps propter incertos exitus. Anceps vario favore.*

Anguſtus Genitive, *Anguſta viarum.* Ablative,

---Pectora magnis
Nunquam Anguſta malis.---Sil. Ital.

Anhelus Genitive, *Anhelus longi laboris.*

Animatus Accuſative with *erga* and *in*, *Male Animatus erga Principem. In amicum ſit Animatus.* See N. N.

Animo-

Animoſus Ablative alone, or with *in*.
Rebus anguſtiis Animoſus atque Fortis appare.---Animoſus in armis.

Anxius Genitive, Accuſative with *erga*, with *Vicem*. Ablative alone, or with *de*. *Ut non ſui anxius. Anxii erga Sejanum. Suam vicem anxius. Anxius Solicitudine; De Succeſſore.*

Apertus Dative, *Apertum omnibus.*

Appetens Genitive, *Alieni Appetens.*

Appoſitus Dative or Accuſative with *ad*, *Appoſitus Juri. Appoſitus ager ad vitem. Ad medendum.*

Aptus Dative of the Perſon, Accuſative of the thing with *ad*, *in* or *inter*. *Color Aptus amanti.----Collyria ad id Apta ſunt. Formas Deus Aptus in omnes. Apta inter ſe. Aptum ad dicendum.* Cic. Tuſc. Dative of the thing, *Homines bello Apti.* Liv. Ablative with *ſuper*, *Nemo Aptior ſuper tali re.* Liv.

Ardens Genitive, Ablative, *Ardens animi. Ardens amore.*

Arduus Accuſative with *in*. Ablative, *Arduus in valles.* Clivo.

Argutus Genitive, Ablative with *in*, *Argutus malorum facinorum. In Sententiis Argutus.*

Arrogans Genitive, Dative, *Arrogans beneficiorum. Arrogans minoribus.*

Artifex Accuſative with *in*, *In ſeria & Jocos Artifex.*

Aſper Dative, *Ipſe Aſper paci* (i. e.) *a pace averſus.* Sil. 12. 348.
Aſper aque eſt illi difficiliſque Venus. N. N.
Neve ferent duris Aſpera crura pilis. Ov. Am.
Ablative with *ab*, *---Aſper ab irâ.* Sil. 12. 551.

Aſſimilis Genitive,
Aſſimilemque ſui longâ aſſuetudine fecit. Ov. Tr. 1. 6. 21.

Aſſuefactus Ablative, *Quod a pueris nullo officio aut diſciplinâ Aſſuefacti.*

Aſſuetus

Aſſuetus Accuſative with *ad* or *in*, or an Ablative, *Aſſueta ad Sceptra, in Jura. Aves Aſſuetæ ſanguine.*

Ater Ablative, *Aterque cruento Pulvere.*

Atrox Genitive, or Accuſative with *Adverſus* or *in*, *Atrox odii. Atrox adverſus ſocios. Ne iram quidem unquam Atrociorem fuiſſe in eos.* Liv. Ablative, *--Semper Atrox dextrâ.* Stat.

Avarus Genitive, *Avarus cædis, laudis.*

Audax Genitive or Ablative, *Audax ingenii. Audax viribus.* Accuſative with *ad* or *in*. *---Ad omne clarum facinus Audaces manus,* ---- Senec. *Herc. Fur.* 247. *Ut timeam Audaces in mea membra manus.* Prop. 3. 16.

Audiens dicto Dative, *Dicto Audientes Duci. Jovi. Audiens ſum Imperii.*

Averſus Genitive, Dative, Ablative alone, or with *a* or *ab*, *Averſus animi. Ut Judex cauſæ ſit Averſior. Venereis amoribus Averſus. A muſis Averſus.*

Avidus Genitive, Accuſative with *ad* or *in*, Ablative with *in*, *Avidus pecuniæ. Avidus ad Rem. In omne Fas, Nefaſque Avidi. Avidus in pecuniis.*

B.

Barbarus *Gentes immanitate Barbaræ.*

Beatus Ablative with *ab*, or alone,
---Ab omni parte Beatus.---Hor.
----Caſtâque Beatos
Paupertate patres. Sil. Ital. 1. 609.

Bellus Ablative,
Bellus es arte Lyræ, Bellus es arte Pilæ.
Mart. 2. 7.

Benevolus Genitive, Dative, or Accuſative with *erga*, *Benevolus domino ſervus. Quod ſcit me eſſe erga ſe Benevolum.*

Benignus Genitive, Dative, Accuſative with *erga* or *in*, ---*Vini ſomnique Benignus.*
Nunc mihi, nunc alii Benigna. Quando erga te Benignus fui. Quam fideli animo & benigno in illam & clementi fui.
Accuſative with *Adverſus*. ---*Alium vidimus adverſus amicos Benignum.* Sen. *Ep.* 120.

Bibulus Genitive, *Bibulus Vini.*

Blandus Genitive, Dative, Ablative, *Blandus precum. Venenum Blandum deſidiæ. Blandus preci.*

Bonus Genitive, Dative, *Bonus fati. Bonus pecori.* Accuſative with *ad* or *in*. —*Hæc Braſſica eſt naturâ & aſpectu Bona ad curationem.* Cato *de R. R.* 156. *Terram inquam cujuſmodi ſit refert, & ad quam rem Bona aut non Bona ſit.* Varro *de R. R.* 1. 9.
In nullum avarus Bonus, in ſe peſſimus. Syri *Fragm.* 201. Ablative, *Militiâ Bonus.* Tacit.
By the common *Ratio* of Conſtruction, by which Contraries have the ſame Government, it may alſo have an Accuſative with *Erga*. N. N. under *Malus*.

C.

Caducus } Ablative---*Caducus Bello.*
Cæcus }
Cæculus } Genitive, Ablative, *Cæcus animi* or *animo. Cæcus fati.* Sil. Ital. 2. 206.
Accuſative with *ad*, ---*Nunquam ad formoſas Cæcus ero.* Prop. 2. 22.

Cæterus See Partitives.

Calamitoſus Dative, *Fugæ patriæ Calamitoſa, nobis glorioſa.*

Calidus Ablative, *Animis Calidus Juvenis.*

Callidus Genitive, Accuſative with *ad*, Ablative, *Callidus temporum. Callidus ad fraudem.*
----*Tanti Callida voti*
It Venus. Claud. *Rap. Proſ.* 2. 11.
Non ego naturâ, nec ſum tam Callidus uſu. Ov. *Ep.*

Candidus

Candidus Ablative, ---*Candidus pectore.* Ov. *Pon.* 4. 14.

Capax See Chapter 5. *Capax invidiæ. Animalium Capax.*

Captus Genitive, Ablative, *Captus animi. Captus linguâ.*

Carus Dative, *Carus amicis.*

Caſſus Genitive, Ablative, *Caſſa futuri.*
Nunc caſſum lumine lugent.

Caſtus Ablative with *a*, *Ut deceat nos eſſe a culpâ caſtas.*

Catus Genitive, *Catus futuri.*

Cautus Dative, Accuſative with *intra*, Ablative with *in*, *Cautus mulieri. Cautus intra ſpem veniæ. Cautus in periculis.* Accuſative with *ad*, ---*Ad laqueos Cautior.* Tibull. 1. 9.
Mr. *Johnſon* alſo reckons it among thoſe Adjectives which will take a Genitive Caſe after them. N. N. 15.

Celebris Ablative, *Ingenti urbe Celebris.*

Celer Genitive, Ablative, *Celer nandi.* Sil. Ital. 4. 587. *Metu Celer.* Accuſative with *in*, ----*Celer in pugnam.* Sil. Ital. 7. 699.

Certans Dative, ---*Decerpens Pyra,*
Certantem & uvam Purpuræ.

Certus Genitive, Ablative, *Certa matrimonii. Certus jaculis.* Accuſative with *ad*,---*Certuſque ad talia Titan.* Val. Flacc. 2. 57.

Clamoſus Genitive, *Clamoſus undæ.*

Clarus Ablative alone, or with *a*, *ex*, *in*, *Clarus genere, a ſanguine, ex doctrinâ, in ſcientiâ.* Ablative with *de*,---*Clarus de gente Latinâ.* Stat. *Epith.* 2. 70.

Clemens Dative or Ablative, *Clemens retibus inſula. Clemens aditu.* Accuſative with *in*, ---*Clemens in illam.* Ter.

Cognatus Genitive or Dative, *Cognatus ejus*, or *ei.*

Comis Dative, Accuſative with *Erga* or *in*, *Comis bonis. Erga Lyſandrum, in uxorem Comis.*

Commodus Dative, Accuſative with *ad* or *in*, *Commodus homini --- Rei, ad Rem. Commodius in omnes arbitror manere hanc.* Ablative, *--- Commodus ſitu.* Palladius.

Communis Dative, Ablative with *cum*, *Communis nobis. Communis cum Aropinquis.*

Compertus Genitive, *Nullius Stupri Compertus.* Liv.

Compos Genitive, Ablative, *Compos animi*, or *animo*. Ablative with *præ*, *Vix Compos præ gaudio.*

Conceptus Ablative alone, or with *de*, *e*, or *ex*, *Conceptus Leone*, *de*, *e*, *ex Leone.---De meis concepta Vitalibus.* Quint.

Concolor Dative, *Concolor ei. Nocti Concolor.*---Val. Flacc.

Conſinis Genitive, Dative, *Conſine ejus generis. Conſines Senonibus.*

Congruus Accuſative with *ad*, *---Hircus ad ineundas fœminas, & ante anniculum Congruus.* Pall. *Nov. Tit.* 13.

Conſcius Genitive, Dative, Ablative with *de*, *Mens ſibi Conſcia Recti.---Cœptis Conſcia noſtris. De Re Conſcius.*

Conſanguineus Genitive, *--- Conſanguineus leti ſopor.* Virg.

Conſentaneus Dative, Ablative with *cum*, *Diſciplinæ ſibi Conſentaneæ. Cum his Conſentanea.*

Conſimilis Genitive or Dative, *Conſimilis Veſtrûm*, *Vobis.*

Conſors Genitive, Ablative with *in*,
---Alcæus Conſors patriæq; lyræq;. Ov. *Ep. Sapph. Pha.*
Conſors in lucris & furtis. Cic. *in Vat.*

Conſpicuus Ablative, *Luxu Conſpicua.* Quint. Curt.

Conſultus Genitive, Ablative, *Conſultus Juris. Conſultus Naturâ.*

Conſtans Accuſative with *contra*, Ablative with *in*, *Conſtans contrà mea vela.* Ov. Ep. *Cydip. Acont.*
Conſtans in amore. Ael. Par.

Contentioſus Ablative with *in*, *In omni genere animi Contentioſus.* Quint.

Contentus Genitive, Accuſative with *ad*, Ablative alone or with *de*, *Contentus Anguſti Clavi.*

vi. Contentus ad liberaliter vivendum. Contentus ſorte, or *de ſorte.*

Conterminus
Contiguus } Dative { *Conterminus Regioni.*
Contrarius { *Aventino Contigua.*

Genitive, Dative, *Contraria Rerum bonarum, Honeſtati.*

Contumax Dative, Accuſative with *ad, adverſus, in, Contumax Regibus. Contumax ad Concubitum. Adverſus patris Imperia Contumax. Contumax in ſuperiores.---Incendendo Contumax.---*

N. B. When I firſt told Mr. *Johnſon* that I had found *Contumax ad concubitum,* he was ſtrangely ſurprized at it, having never met with that Structure before; for which (that it may ſhock no one elſe) I will produce a ſubſtantial Voucher. *Nam quæ* (Gallina) *hoc virile gerit inſigne,* Contumax ad concubitum *dedignatur admittere marem, raroq; fœcunda, etiam cum incubat calcis aculeis ova perfringit.* Colum. 8. 2. Neither is this a ſingle place: *M. A. Seneca* has the ſame Structure. *---Ad præſtandum calamitoſis miſericordiam Contumax eſt.* Controverſ. L. 1. But this Adjective has another Structure ſtill behind. *Animus contra calamitates Contumax.* Sen. N. Q. 3. 705.

Contumelioſus Dative, Accuſative with *contra, erga,* or *in,* Ablative with in, *Contumelioſus hominis. Contumelioſum contra nos.* Quint. *Erga principem Contumelioſus. In Matrem. In Edictis.*

Conveniens Dative, Accuſative with *ad, Conveniens tranquilitati. Conveniens ad formam.*

Convictus Ablative alone or with *in, Convictus Judicio. Convictus in Homicidio.*

Copioſus Genitive, Ablative alone, or with a Preſition, *Ager Creticus ſilveſtrium Caprarum copioſus eſt.* Solinus, Cap. 17. *Copioſus re cibariâ. Locus a frumento copioſus.*

Credulus Genitive, Dative, --- *Non ego Credulus illis. Nec ſpes animi Credula mutui.*

Cretus Ablative with or without a Prepoſition, *Quo ſanguine cretus.* See Participles.

Criminoſus Dative or Accuſative with *in*, Mihi *Criminoſus. In hunc Criminoſus.*

Crudelis Dative, Accuſative, or an Ablative with *in*, --- *Neptunus Crudelis amori. In inferiores Crudelis. Crudelis in irâ.*

Cruentus Accuſative with *in*, Ablative, *Cruentus in ſuos.* --- *Cruentus ſanguine.* Ablative with *de*,

Nec pater eſt Priamo ſoceri de cæde Cruentus.
Ov. Ep. Paris, Helenæ.

Cubans *Ex duritiâ alvi cubantem.*

Cunctus See Partitives.

Cupidus Genitive, Dative, Ablative alone or with *in*, *Cupidus Pacis. Cupidus Vino. In illâ Re Cupidus. In bellum.*

Curioſus Genitive, Ablative with *in*, *Curioſus Medicinæ. In R. P. Curioſus.*

Curvus Accuſative with *in*, Ablative alone or with *de*, O *Curvæ in terras animæ.*

--- Curvam compagibus alvum
Contorſit. ---
De noſtro Curvum pondere gramen erat.
Ov. Ep. *Sapph. Phaoni.*

D.

Dædalus GEnitive, *Naturæque Dædala rerum.* Lucret.

Damnatus Genitive, Ablative, *Damnatus voti. Crimine damnatus.*

Damnandus Genitive, *Damnandus ruſtici rigoris.* Valer. Max. *Damnandus facti.* Sil. 6. 191.

Damnoſus Dative, *Damnoſa Famæ Reique Mulier.* Accuſative with *apud*, --- *Infamia damnoſa apud noſtros.* Liv.

Debilis Accuſative with *ad*, Ablative, *Ad ea debilior. Debilis aliquâ parte.*

Declivis

Declivis Accuſative with *ad*, Ablative alone or with *a*, *Declivis ad Littora*, *a ſummo declivis*, *Ætate declivis*.

Decorus Dative, Accuſative with *ad*, Ablative alone or with *ab*, *Decorus homini*. *Ad Ornatum*. *Ab aſpectu*. *Neque te decora neque tuis Virtutibus*. N. N.

Degener Genitive, Accuſative with *ad*, Ablative, *Degener Virtutis*. *Degener ad Rem*. *Vitâque non degener*. - - - *Patriæ non Degener Artis*. Ov. M.

Demens Accuſative with *in*, Ablative, *Demens in mea crimina*. Ov. *Am*. 2. 4. *Scelere Demens*. Cic.

Deſes Ablative with *ab*, *Deſes ab opere ſuo*.

Devius Genitive, Dative, *Devius æqui*. *Tibi non Devium*.

Dexter Dative,

Si Dexter Pœnis Deus & fortuna fuiſſet.
Sil. 13. 265.

Difficilis Dative, Accuſative with *ad* or *in*.

Et te ſæpe vocanti
Duram, difficilis mane. *Ad fidem*. *In liberos difficilis*.

Dignus Genitive or Ablative, *Obſecro te, Cicero, ſuſcipe curam & cogitationem digniſſimam tuæ Virtutis*. Cic. Epiſt. ad Atticum, L. 8. --- *Balbus Ciceroni*. *Dignus laude*, See App.

Tully is not the only *Claſſick* that uſeth a Genitive Caſe after *Dignus*, as I once thought, having lately found, --- *Dignæ Deæ ſedes*, in *Statius*, Ep. 147. And

---O *Digniſſima Cœli*
Progenies. Achill. 2. 372. Accuſative with *ad*,

Inde legit Dignas tanta ad conamina dextras.
Sil. 15. 564.

Diligens Ablative with *de* or *in*, *Diligens de ſuo*. *Diligens in omni genere*.

Diſcolor Genitive, *Diſcolor lanæ*.

Diſcors Genitive or Dative, *Diſcors patris*. *Diſcors ſibi*. Accuſative with *ad* or *inter*, Abla-

Ablative with *in* or *ab*, *Ad alia Diſcordes.* Liv. *Inter ſe.* Liv. *In uno corpore Diſcors.* Ov. *Ep.*

----Et ab omni milite Diſcors
Gloria. Ov. *Am.* 2. 12.

Diſertus Genitive, *Diſertus leporum.* Accuſative with *ad* or *in*. *Iu quæ dolor ipſe Diſertum fecerat.* Ov. *Met.* 13. 228. *Diſertus ad Calumniam.* Sen. *Cont.* 2.

Diſpar Genitive, Accuſative with *inter*, *Diſpar ſortis. Diſpares inter ſe.*

Diſſimilis Genitive, Dative, Accuſative with *in* or *inter*, Ablative with *in*, *Diſſimilis ſui*, or *ſibi. Diſſimilis in dominum. Inter ſe Diſſimiles.—Hâc in Re ſcilicet unâ Multum Diſſimiles, ad cætera pæne Gemelli.* Ablative ſole, *Diſſimiles fælicitate.* Val. Max.

Dites Ablative, *Marinis opibus affatim Dites.* (Dites *per contractionem pro* Divites.) *Scioppius.* Genitive, *Ditem ovium obtruncat* Rutilum. *Sil.* 15. 702.

Et molles Arabes, ſylvarum Ditia regna.
Manil. 4. 754.

Diverſus Genitive, Accuſative with *inter*, Ablative with *a* or *ab*, *Diverſus morum. Diverſi inter ſe. Diverſus a te. Diverſus ab iſto.*

Dives Genitive or Ablative, *Dives opum. Dives pecore.*

Divinus Genitive, *Avis divina imbrium.*

Docilis Genitive, Accuſative with *ad*, *Docilis modorum. Fallendi docilis. Imitandis turpibus.* See Adjectives in *bilis*. *Ad diſciplinam Docilis.* Vitruv. *L.* 1. *C.* 1. *Docilis ad Agriculturam.* Varro *de R. R.* 1. 17.

Doctus Genitive, Ablative alone or with *ex*. *Doctus literarum Græcarum*, or *literis Græcis. Doctus ex diſciplinâ Stoicorum.* Accuſative, *Doctus literas Græcas.*

Dominans Accuſative with *ad*, *Dominantior ad vitam.* Lucret.

Dubius

Dubius Genitive, Dative, *Dubius animi. Dubium Nemini.* Accuſative,
---Spemq; metumq; inter Dubia. Virg.

Dulcis Dative, *---- Recepto*
Dulce mihi furere eſt amico.
Ablative, *--- Dulce pellitis ovibus*
Flumen. Hor.

Durabilis Accuſative with *ad*, *Ad venditionem Durabile.*

Durus Genitive, Dative, Accuſative with *in*,
Ut rapit in præceps dominum, ſpumantia fruſtra
Fræna retentantem, Durior oris equus. Ov. *Am.* 2. 9.
Siccis omnia nam Dura Deus propoſuit. Hor. L. 1. 18.
In veteres eſto Dura puella ſenes. Tibul. 1. 8.

E.

Efficax ACcuſative with *ad*, *adverſus*, or *contra*. *Efficaces ad Muliebre ingenium preces. Efficax adverſus ſerpentes. Contra omnia Veneficia Efficaciſſima eſt herba.* Ablative with *in*, *---In uteri morbis Efficaciſſimum.* Celſus. L.

Effœtus Accuſative with *ob*, *Ob penuriam aquarum Effœta*

Effuſus Genitive, *Munificentiæ Effuſiſſimus.*

Egenus Genitive, Ablative with *ab*, *Egenus lucis. Ab Commeatibus Egenus.*

Egregius Genitive, Ablative with *in*, *Egregius animi. In bellicâ laude Egregius.* Ablative alone,
--Egregium formâq; animiſq; videbis. Stat.

Enervis Dative, Ablative, *---Subjiciamus nunc æſtimationi Enerves & Effeminatos.* Val. Max. 9. 13. *Deliciis Enerves animi, ſpiritum exercitûs noſtri ſuſtinere non potuerunt.* Val. Max. 9. 1.

Enuntiativus Genitive, Ablative with *de*, *Enuntiativi Corporum. Enuntiativus de Corpore.*

Erudiendus Accuſative with *in*,
---*Qui mollibus annis*
In patrias artes Erudiendus erat. Ov. *Ep.* Penelop. Ulyſſi.

Erectus, *Exactus* } Genitive { *Erectus animi.* Sil. 13. 188. *Exactus morum.*

Excuſabilis ---*Excuſabile nobis.* Ov. P. 4. 11.

Exiguus Genitive, *Exiguus animi.* Claud. *Eutrop.* 1. 381.

Eximius Accuſative with *ad*, Ablative alone or with *in*, *Ad belli paciſque munia Eximium. Eximius pugnâ*, or *in pugnâ*. Genitive, *Eximius animi.* Stat. *Sylv.* 2. 6.

Exitiabilis Dative, Accuſative with *in*, *Exitiabilis illi. Exitiabilis in ſuos.*

Exitialis Dative, *Leoni Exitialis.*

Exitioſus Accuſative with *adverſus* or *in*. *Exitioſus adverſus Veteranos. In publicum Exitioſus.*

Exorabilis Dative, Accuſative with *in*, or Ablative, *Exorabilis nulli. Exorabilis in Vitricum fuit. In offenſis Exorabilis.*

Exors See *Exſors.*

Expeditus Accuſative with *ad* or *in*, Ablative, *Ad cædem Expeditus. Expediti in fugam.* Salluſt. 51. *Expeditus curis.*

Expers Genitive, Ablative, *Humanitatis Expers. Expers metu.*

Expertus Genitive, Ablative alone or with *in*. *Expertus Belli, Bello, in Bello.*

Exſors Genitive, *Exſors culpæ.*---*Exſors ipſa ſecandi.*

Extorris Genitive, Ablative alone or with *ab*, *Extorris nemorum. Extorris Aris & Focis. Ab ſolo Extorris.*

Exul Genitive, Ablative, *Exul mentis. Exul patriâ. Exul ab Idâ.* Ov. *Faſt.* 4. 79.

Exutus Accuſative, Ablative, *Exutus pudorem. Exutus honore.* Stat. 54.

F.

Facilis Genitive, Dative, Accuſative with *ad*, *Facilis frugum. Facilis ſoli*, Able to bear the Sun. *Ad juga Faciles populi. Facilis ad credendum.* Accuſative, Ablative with *in*,
Sic habeas Faciles in ſua vota Deos. Ov. Ep. *Par. Hel.*
Facilis in amore. Ov. *Faſt.* 2. 5.

Factus Accuſative with *ad*, Ablative with *de*,
Quid numeras Factos ad nova membra pedes. Ov. Ep.
Stamina de nigro vellere Facta mihi. Ov. *Triſt.*

Facundus Ablative, *Malo publico Facundus.* Accuſative with *ad*, Ablative with *in*, *Facundus ad ſuam culpam levandum.---Facundus in illis.* Ov. *A. A.*

Falſiloquus Dative, *Te Falſiloquum mihi eſſe nolo.*

Falſus Genitive, *Falſus animi.*

Familiaris Genitive or Dative, *Familiaris hominis*, or *homini.*

Famoſus Ablative with *de*, *Famoſa de ſe Carmina.*

Faſtidioſus Genitive, or Accuſative with *in*, *Faſtidioſus literarum. In æquos & pares Faſtidioſus.*

Fatalis Dative, Accuſative with *ad*, *Fatale Romanis. Ad Romam.*

Favorabilis Ablative, *Ætate & injuriâ Favorabilis.*

Ferax Genitive, Ablative, *Ferax frondis. Non frumentis Ferax.*

Ferox Genitive, Dative, Accuſative with *adverſus*, Ablative with *pro* or alone, *Animi* or *animo Ferox. Patribus Ferox. Ferox adverſus pericula. Pro naturâ Ferox.* Accuſative with *in*, Ablative with *in* or alone, *Non ſonipes in bella Ferox.* Lucan. 2. 225. *In caſtris Ferox.* Liv. *Triſti vultu Ferox.* Sen. Troas. 1153.

Fertilis Genitive, Ablative alone, Accuſative with *in* or *ob*, *Fertilis frugum. Fertilis ubere Campus.---Fertilis in mortes*, Lucan. 9. 630. ---*Fertiles ob flumina.* Accuſative with *ad*, *Nihil gignit* (terra) *quod aliæ gentes petant, vix ad tutelam incolentium Fertilis.* Senec. *Conſolat. ad Helv.* C. 9.

Fervidus Genitive,
Fervidus ingenii Maſiniſſa & Fervidus ævi. Sil. 17. 418.

Ferus Genitive, Dative, Accuſative with *in*, *Fera bellorum. Hoſpitibus Feros. Feris in diſpar Genus.*

Feſſus Genitive, Ablative alone or with *de*, *Feſſus animi. Feſſas erroribus undas. Feſſus de viâ.*
----*Feſſuſq; ſenilibus annis.* Ov. M. 13. 68.

Feſtinus Genitive, Dative, *Feſtinus laudum.* Stat.
----*Miſeris Feſtina Senectus.* Val. Fl. 4. 470.

Feſtivus *Uſque ab unguiculo ad Capillum ſummum Feſtiviſſima.* Plaut.

Fidelis Dative, Accuſative with *ad* or *in*, Ablative with *in*.
---*Corpuſq; Fidele ſenectæ.*
Ad Vetuſtatem Fidelis. In amicos Fidelis. In amicitiis Fidelis.

Fidens Genitive, Dative, Ablative, *Fidens animi. Sibi Fidens. Fidens fugâ.*

Fidus
Fidior
Fidiſſimus } Genitive, Dative, Accuſative with *in*, *Regina Fidiſſima tui. Sibi Fidiores redderet. In Agrippinam Fidus.* Accuſative with *ad* or *per*, *Ad cætera Fidus.* Liv.
Fidumque per arma
Deiotarum collaudant. Lucan. 5. 54.

Finitimus Genitive or Dative, *Finitimus Maris* or *Mari*, *Mr.* Turner.

Firmus Dative, Accuſative with *ad* or *adverſus*, Ablative with *ab*, *in*, or *pro*, *Firmus propoſito. Firmus ad dolorem ferendum.*
Adver-

Adverſus convitia maloſque rumores Firmus. Firmus ab equitatu. Firmus in ſententiâ. Firmus pro veritate.

Flavus Genitive, ——*Flavus comarum.* Sil. 9. 415.

Flexibilis Accuſative with *ad*, *Nihil non Flexibile ad bonitatem.*

Floridus Genitive, *Floridior ævi.* Sil. 12. 482.

Fluidus Ablative, *Fluidum ſalivis os.* Col. 5. 9.

Fluxus Genitive, ---*Fluxa morum gens.*

Fœcundus Genitive, Dative, Accuſative with *in*, Ablative, *Fœcunda Palmæ. Melle & felle Fœcundiſſimus amor.*

- - - Fœcundaque nulli
Arva bono. Lucan. 9. 696. *In omnia frugum genera Fœcunda.* Accuſative with *ad*, *- - - Quoad culturam pinguis terra Fœcundior ad multa, macra contra.* Varro *de R. R.* 1. 9.

Fœdus Dative, Accuſative with *apud*, Ablative, *Luxuria cum omni ætati turpis, tum ſenectuti Fœdiſſima eſt.* Cic. *Infamia apud alias gentes Fœda.* Liv. *Corpora Fœda Podagrâ.*

Fœlix Genitive, Dative, Accuſative with *in*, Ablative, *Fœlix Cerebri. Fœlix tuis. Fœlix in Publicum. Fœlix campis & glebâ uberi.* Ablative with *in*,
Fœlix in culpâ quo Jove dicar ego! Ov. Ep. *Hel. Par.*

Fœtus Genitive, Ablative, *Fœta belli. Fœta veneno.*

Formidoloſus Genitive, Dative: For the Genitive, *See N. N.* 15. For the Dative, *Tacitus. Formidoloſum pati.*

Fortis Dative, Accuſative with *ad* or *contra*, Ablative alone or with *in*, *Fortis aratris. Ad opera Fortes. Fortis contra pruinas. Manu Fortis. Fortis in armis. Adverſis Fortis.* Accuſative, *Fortis in pueri necem.* Sen. *Tr.* 756.
O *ſolâ Fortes Garrulitate ſenes.* C. Gallus. *El.* 1.

Fortunatus Genitive, *Fortunatus laborum.*

Fractus Genitive or Ablative, *Fractus animi* or *animo.*

Fragilis

Fragilis Accuſative with *ad*, Ablative, *Ad injuriam Fragiles.* Plin. *Fragile dentibus.* Plin.

Frequens Ablative, *Frequens ſecretis.* *Eſt locus & piceis, ilicibuſq; Frequens.* Ov. *Ep.* P. H.

Fretus Dative, Ablative, *Nulli alii rei Fretus. Humanitate Fretus.*

Frigidus Accuſative with *ad*, or an Ablative, *Frigidus in Venerem. Solicitavit inguina mea mille jam mortibus Frigida.*

Fructuoſus Dative or Accuſative with *ad*, *Multis Fructuoſus. Ad utilitatem Fructuoſius.*

Fugax Accuſative with *ad*, --- *Non eſſe ad bella Fugaces.* Lucan. 2. 558.

Fugitivus Genitive or Ablative with *a*, *Fugitivum finium ſuorum regnique. A jure Fugitivus.*

Funeſtus Dative or Accuſative with *in*, R. P. *Funeſta. Funeſtæ in Pergama Tædæ.*

Furens Genitive, Ablative, *Animi Furens.* Sil. 10. 211. *Furens enſe.* Accuſative with *in*, *Eſt & alterum genus Admiſſarii Furentis in libidinem.* Col. 6. 37.

Fuſcus Ablative, - - - *Patria Fuſca colore ſua.* Ov. Ep. *Sapph. Phaoni.*

G.

Gaudens GEnitive, Ablative, *Gaudens alti.* --- *Gaudens popularibus auris.*

Geminus For *ſimilis* or *idem* Dative, *Illud vero Geminum conſiliis Catilinæ, quod me domo expuliſti.*

Generoſus Ablative, --- *Nominibus cum ſis Generoſus avitis.* Ov. *Triſt.* 4. 4.

Glorioſus Dative, Accuſative with *ad* or *in*, *Glorioſus homini. Ad immortalitatem. In Vulgus.* Ablative with *in*, *In ſummâ infamiâ Glorioſus.* Pl. *Ep.* 4. 2.

Glutinoſus Dative, *Terra Samia linguæ Glutinoſa.*

Gnaruris *Gnarures vos volo eſſe hanc rem mecum.* Plaut.

Gnarus

Gnarus Genitive, Dative, *Gnarus enim rerumq; metuſq;.* Sil. 7. 422. *Nulli magis Gnarum.*

Gratioſus Accuſative with *apud* or *in*, Ablative with *in*, *Gratioſus apud vulgum, in Vulgum, in Civitate.*

Gratus Dative, Accuſative with *ad, adverſus, apud, erga, in, ob, Cæſari Grata. Gratum ad aures. Adverſus te. Apud te Gratiſſimum. Erga hominem. In hominem. Ob periculum Gratiora.* Ablative, with *in, Grata in colore.* Ov. *Am.* 157.

Gravidus Genitive, Ablative alone, or with *e* or *ex*. *Repetit Gravidamque Amathunta Metalli.*
Pharetra Gravida ſagittis. Gravida e Pamphilo. Ex Jove.

Gravis Genitive, Dative, Accuſative with *in*, Ablative, *Gravis morum. Gravis paci. Gravis in R. P. Gravis pietate.* See N. N. 25. Ablative with *ab*,
Aſpice demiſſos lugentis more capillos,
Et tunicas lachrymis, ſicut ab imbre, Graves.
Ov. Ep. *Ar. Theſ.*

H.

Habilis DAtive, Accuſative with *ad* or *in*, Ablative with *in*,
Forſitan incultæ, Tatio regnante, Sabinæ
Noluerint Habiles pluribus eſſe viris. Ov. *Am.* 1. 8. *Ad conceptum Habilis. Habilis in omnia, quæ uſus poſcebat. In rebus Habiles.*
Hi (Equi) ad obſequia reperiuntur Habiles. Col. 6. 29. Ablative alone, *Hæc Habilis brevitate ſuâ.* Ov. *Am.* 2. 4.

Hebes Ablative with *in, Hebes in communi vitâ.* Accuſative with *ad, Ad Spectacula tam magna Hebes viſus eſt.* Sen. *Ep.* 90. Ablative alone, *Mala Hebetes voluptate.* Colum.

Hirſutus

Hirſutus Ablative, *Hirſutus ſpinis. Hirſutus Corpore.*

Hirtus Ablative, *Vaſta fœmina (Gallina) & frequenter horrentibus plumis Hirta.* Col. 8. 2.

Honeſtus *Is dies Honeſtiſſimus nobis fuerat in ſenatu.*

Honorificus *Nam & Honorificus in me Conſul fuit,* &c.

Horridus Ablative, --- *Denſis haſtilibus Horrida Myrtus.*

Hoſpitalis Dative or Accuſative with *in*, *Hoſpitale advenis ſolum. In ſuos Hoſpitalis.*

Hoſpitus, Dative, *Hoſpita Tarraco Baccho.* Sil. 15. 177.

Humanus *Cyrus erga Lyſandrum Humanus.*

Humidus Ablative, *Auſtralibus Humida nimbis.* Ov. P. 4. 4.

I.

Idem DAtive, *Idem facit Occidenti.* Genitive, Ablative with *cum*, *Idem operis. Idem cum illo.*

Idoneus Dative, Accuſative with *ad*, *adverſus* or *in*, Ablative, *Idoneus homini. Bello, ad Bellum. In eam rem Idonei. Adverſus omne genus oculorum Valetudinis Idoneum eſſe. Non eſt Idoneum dignitate tuâ.* Celſ.

Ignarus Genitive, Accuſative with *ad*, Ablative with *de*. *Haud Ignara futuri. Ignarus ad pericula. Ignarus de iis.*

Ignavus Accuſative with *ad* or *adverſum*, *Ignavus ad pericula. Ignavus adverſum lupos.*

Igneus Accuſative with *in*, *Uſq; erat in pugnamq; & Martem & prælia & hoſtem Igneus.* Sil. Ital. 6. 208.

Ignotus Dative, Accuſative with *in*, *Ignotus populo. In populum.*

Illuſtris Ablative, *Illuſtris famâ.*

Imbecillus Accuſative with *ad*, --- *Eodem modo hæc, ad quæ omnes Imbecilli ſumus, dura atq; intoleranda credimus.* Sen. *Ep.* 71.

Immanis Dative or Ablative, *Immanis ſuis. Immane dictu. Immanes Moribus.*

Imma-

Immaturus Accuſative with *ad*, *Immaturæ ad id vires erant.* Liv.

Immemor Genitive, *Meriti non Immemor.*

Immitis Vide *Mitis.*

Immobilis Accuſative with *adverſus*, *Adverſus plauſus & laſciviam Vulgi Immobiles.*

Immodicus Genitive, *Immodicus Libidinis.* Col. 7. 6. Ablative, *Immodicæ mero Rixæ.* Hor. 1. 13.

Immotus Accuſative with *ad*, Ablative, *Immotus adverſus ſermones. Immotus animo.*

Immunis Genitive, Ablative alone or with *a* or *ab*, *Immunis peccati, peccato, a peccato. Ab arbitris Immunis.*

- - - Vobis Immunibus hujus
Eſſe mali dabitur. Ov. Met. 8. 690.

Impar See *Par.*

Imparatus Dative, Ablative alone, or with *a* or *in*, *Imparatus adverſis, a militibus, in malis.*

Impatiens See *Patiens.*

Impavidus Genitive, *Impavidus ſomni.* Silius 7. 128. See *Pavidus.*

Imperioſus Dative, *Imperioſus ſibi.*

Imperitus See *Peritus.*

Imperitus Accuſative with *ad*, *Imperitus ad omnium rerum multitudinem.* Liv. 4.

Impiger Accuſative with *ad*, *Impiger ad bellum.*

Impius Dative, Accuſative with *in*, *Impius huic. Impius in parentes.* Accuſative with *ad*, *Ad mercedem Impii.* Sen. Ep. 115. Ablative with *in*,

O quoties ego ſum libris mihi viſus in iſtis
Impius. Ov. P. 4. 1.

Impervius Dative,

- - - Populis Impervia lucis Eoæ. Val. Flac.

Implacabilis Dative, Accuſative with *in*, *Implacabilis tibi*, or *in te.*

Implicitus Accuſative with *in*, Ablative alone or with *cum*, *Implicitus in morbum, morbo, cum morbo.*

Impolitus Ablative, *Ipsâ compoſitione verborum non Impolitus.*

Impos Genitive, *Impos animi.*

Impotens Genitive, *Impotens animi.*

Improbus Genitive, Dative, *Improba Connubii. Nulli rei Improbus.*

Improvidus See *Providus.*

Imprudens Genitive, Ablative with *de*, *Imprudens Rei* or *de Re.*

Inanis Genitive or Ablative, *Inanis ſanguinis* or *ſanguine.*

Inapertus Dative, *Fraudi Inaperta Senectus.* Sil. 7. 26.

Incautus Genitive or Dative, *Non Incauta futuri. Sibi uni Incautus.*

Incertus Genitive, Ablative with *de*,
Ergo te propter toties Incerta ſalutis
Commentis pœnas doq; dediq; tuis. Ov. Ep. *Cydip. Acont. Incertus de fide.*

Inclinabilis Accuſative with *in*, *In pravum Inclinabiles revocat ad rectum.* Sen. Ep. 94.

Inclytus Ablative, - - - *Inclyta Famâ*
Gloria. - - - - - Accuſative with *apud*, *Inclytus apud Mulieres.*

Incommodus Dative, *Incommodus mihi.*

Incorruptus *Adverſus blandientes.*

Incredibilis Dative, Accuſative with *apud*, *Hoc omnibus Incredibile.* Cic. --- *Quare ergo Incredibilia ſunt iſta apud eos, qui virtutem colunt.* Sen. *Ep.* 92.

Indecorus Genitive, *Indecoræ fœmina formæ.*

Indecoris Ablative, *Indecores regno.* Virg.

Indigem *Indigem Liberûm.* --- This I find in *Plautus*, but what the Nominative Caſe is, I know not.

Indignus Genitive, Dative, Ablative, *Magnorum haud unquam indignus avorum. Indignum illi. Indignæ genere noſtro.* See *Dignus.*

Indigus Genitive, --- *Haud opis Indiga noſtræ.*

Indocilis Genitive, Dative, Ablative with *in*,
--- *Indocilis paciſq; modiq;.* Sil. 12. 726.
Terra nec Indocilis Cereri nec inhoſpita Baccho. Sil. 1. 237.
--- *Indocilis ſociis Frontanus in armis.* Sil. 15. 567.

Indo-

Induratus Accuſative with *ad*, *Induratus ad patientiam.* Sen. *de irâ.*

Iners Accuſative with *in*, Ablative, *Admiſſarius iners in Venerem. Iners membris.* Accuſative with *ad*, Ablative with *ab*, *Et tum pauca ova poſuerunt* (Gallinæ) *Inertes ad incubandum, multoq; magis ad excludendum raro fœtus ſuos educant.* Col. 8. 2.

Totus ab Auſpicio ne foret annus Iners. Ov. *Faſt.* 1. 168.

- - - Inertem *fœtibus Ornum*
Dotat. Palladius de Inſitione.

Inexorabilis Dative, Accuſative with *in*, *Amicis Inexorabilis.*

Inexorabilis in cæteros viſus ſum. Cic. pro Sylla.

Accuſative with *adverſus*, *Adverſus te & rem tuam, & liberos tuos Inexorabilis.* L. 34. 4.

Inexpertus Dative, Accuſative with *ad*, *Inexpertus homini. Inexpertus ad Contumeliam.* Ablative, *Inexplicabiles continuis imbribus viæ.* Liv.

Inexpugnabilis Accuſative with *adverſus*, Ablative, *Inexpugnabilis adverſus inſidias.* Sen. *Inexpugnabilis & loco & præſidio.* Liv.

Infamis Accuſative with *apud* or *ob*, Ablative, *Infamis apud nos. Ob inhumana littora Infamis eſt. Valetudine habitantium Infame.*

Infacundus Accuſative with *adverſus*, *Infacundus adverſus eximiam eloquentiam.* Liv.

Infœcundus Dative, *Infœcundus arbori.*

Infenſus Dative, *Mentes improborum mihi ſunt infenſæ.* Accuſative, *Niſi in eos Infenſos omnes viderent.* Liv. 34. 24. A great Grammarian is of Opinion, that *Infenſus* never governs an Accuſative with *in*, but in that Inſtance which I have given out of *Livy*. But the ſame Author has *Infenſioribus in ſe, quam in illum judicibus.*

Infeſtus Dative, Accuſative with *in*, *Huic infeſtæ Mater. Infeſtus in Cognatos.* Ad Herenn. 129. *Ob æmulationem Infeſtus.*—

Infidus Genitive, Accuſative with *ad*,
---*Fraus Infida ſereni.* Claud.
Gens ad omnem auram ſpei mobilis atque Infida. Liv.

Infœlix Genitive, Dative, *Infœlix animi. Infœlix frugibus.*

Infinitus *Gentes locis infinitæ.*

Infirmus Accuſative with *ad*, *Infirmus ad vetuſtatem.* Vitruv. 2. 8.

Infractus Accuſative with *ad*,
Torpent Infractæ ad prælia vires.

Ingenioſus Accuſative with *ad*,
Furtum Ingenioſus ad omne. Dative, Accuſative with *in*, Ablative,
----*Terra Ingenioſa colenti.* Ov. Ep. Hypſ. Jaſ.
In culpam ſi qua eſt Ingenioſa ſuam. Ov. *Triſt.* L. 2.
Materiam quâ ſis Ingenioſus habes. Ov. *Am.*

Ingens Genitive, *Ingens virium atque animi.*

Inglorius Genitive, *Inglorius auſi.*

Ingratus Genitive, Dative, Accuſative with *in* or *adverſus*, *Ingratus Salutis.*---*Ingratam Veneri pone Superbiam. Ingratos in ſe & in Populum Romanum. Virum adverſus merita Cæſaris Ingratiſſimum.* Accuſative with *ad*,
Finiſſem Ingratos ad mala tanta dies. Ov. Ep. *Ulyſ. Pen.*

Inhabilis Dative, *Inhabilis frugibus.* Accuſative with *ad*, *Multitudinem ad conſenſum Inhabilem fore.* Liv. 26. Sen. *de irâ.* L. 1. C. 1.

Inhoſpitus See *Indocilis.*

Inhumanus Accuſative with *adverſus*, *Matrona adverſus officioſum ſalutatorem Inhumana.* Sen. *Cont.* 2. 15.

Inimicus See *Amicus.*---*Communis ſalutis Inimicus.* Accuſative with *ad* or *inter*, Ablative with

with *in, Utrumq; ad corpus alendum Inimicum.* Varro *de R. R.* 2. 2. *Inter ſe Inimici.* Varro. *Inimicus in hoc morbo.* Celſ.

Iniquus Dative or Accuſative with *ad* or *in, Huic Iniquus. In ſocios Iniquus.* Accuſative with *adverſus. Iniquiores ſumus adverſus relicta.* Sen. C. *ad Marc.*

Injucundus See *Jucundus.* To which add, *Ut bonis comis, ita adverſus malos Injucundus.*

Injurioſus Accuſative with *in, Injurioſi in proximos.* A great Grammarian thought that *Injurioſus* had no other Conſtruction than an Accuſative with *in.* But I find in *Seneca, --- Injurioſus adverſus patrem.* Cont. 2.

Innixus Dative, Accuſative, and Ablative with *in,* Ablative alone, *Innixus ſtivæ. In cubitum.* C. Nep. *In cubito.* --- *Innixus moderamine navis.* Ov. Met. 15. 726.

Innocens See *Nocens, Vitâ Innocentiſſimus.*

Innoxius Accuſative, Ablative with *in, In caput regis Innoxius. Innoxius ab injuriâ.* Ablative with *A, Innoxius A curculionibus.* Col.

Innumerabilis *Gentes multitudine Innumerabiles.*

Inopioſus Genitive, *Inopioſus Conſilii.*

Inops Genitive, Ablative alone or with *ab, Inops amicorum, amicis, ab amicis.*

Inſcius Genitive, *Inſcius Armorum.*

Inſidioſus *Formoſis.*

Inſignis Genitive, Ablative, *Inſignes aliorum,* (i.e.) *alias ob Res.* N. N. 17. *Fato Catonis Inſignis.* Accuſative with *ad, Inſignis ad invidiam locupletiorum fortuna.* Liv. 1. 9. ---*Arte & facundiâ Inſignis.* --- *Diem Inſignem rei nullius publicè, privatimq; agendæ fecerunt.* Liv. 6.

Inſociabilis Dative, *Omni generi humano Inſociabiles.* Liv. 27.

Inſolens Genitive, Ablative with *in, Inſolens malarum artium. Inſolens in Re.*

Inſolitus Genitive, or Accuſative with *ad, Inſolitus ſervitii. Inſolitus ad laborem.*

Præbent

Præbent Inſolitas ad juga curva jubas. Ov. *Faſt.* 4. 216.

Inſons Genitive, ---*Fraterni ſanguinis Inſons.*

Inſtabilis Accuſative with *ad*, *Inſtabilis ad gradum.*

Inſuetus Genitive, Dative, *Inſuetus laboris, labori, laborandi.*

Intactus Ablative alone or with *ab*, *Intactus Infamiâ*, or *ab Infamiâ.*

Intectus Dative, *Sibi uni Intectus.* See *Tectus.*

Integer Genitive or Dative, *Integer animi* or *animo.* Ablative alone, or with *a*, *ab*, or *in*, ---*Dum rugis Integer annus.* Prop. 4, 5. *Integros à populatione agros ſervare.* Liv. ---*Integri in corpore loci.* Liv. ---*Si mihi eſſet Integrum.* Cic. *Oppidum Integrum ab omni clade belli.* Liv. 6.

Intemperans Accuſative with *in*, *Intemperantior in te.* Cic. *Orat.* in Vatinium. *In voluptates.* Sen. *de irâ.* L. 1.

Intentus Dative, Accuſative with *ad* or *in*, *Intentus ſpectaculo. Intentus ad Occaſionem. In mortem.*

Interritus Genitive, *Interrita lethi mens.*

Intimus Genitive, Dative, Ablative with *in*, *Intimus hominis* or *homini. Intimus in Tribunatu.*---

Intolerabilis Accuſative with *in*, *In omnes Intolerabiles.*

Intolerans Genitive, *Intolerans laborum.* Tac.

Intrepidus Ablative, *Intrepidus animo.* See *Trepidus.*

Inveteratus Accuſative with *in*, *In bonos Inveteratus.* Tull.

Invictus Genitive, Accuſative with *ad*, *Cantaber ante omnes Hyemiſq; æſtûſq; famiſq; Invictus.*---Sil. Ital. 3. 326. *Invictumque ad Vulnera erat.*

Invidioſus Dative, Accuſative with *ad*, Ablative with *in*, *Invidioſus homini, ad bonos. Hic honor in nobis Invidioſus erit.* Ov. *Faſt.* 6. 36.

Inviſus Accuſative with *apud*, ---*Apud militares pene omnes Inviſum eſſe nomen Romanum.* Liv. 24. Dative, *Inviſus virtutibus.* Plin. *Ep.* 2. 1.

Invius — *Maria Invia Teucris.*

Inutilis — See *Utilis.*

Focoſus — Dative, --- *Muſa Focoſa mihi.* Ov. *Triſt.*

Iracundus — Acculative with *adverſus* or *in*, *Iracundior adverſus hoſtes. In ſe Iracundus.*

Iratus — Dative, Accuſative with *in*, *Iratus homini. Iratus in hominem.*

Irritus — Genitive, *Irritus ſpei, Incepti, Propoſiti.*

Jucundus — Dative, Ablative with *in*, *Jucundus mihi. Jucundus in malis.* See *Injucundus.*

Juſtus — Dative, Accuſative with *in*, *Juſtus Mercatoribus. Juſtus in ſocios.* Cic. pro Planco.

L.

Lætatus — ACcuſative with *erga*, *Lætatus erga Conjuratos.*

Lætus — Genitive, Ablative, *Lætus laborum. Fortuna ſævo læta negotio.* Accuſative with *ad*, *Nos Læti ad omnia & fortes cogitemus, nihil perire de noſtro.* Sen. *de Providentia* 5.

Lævus — Dative,

Quod ſi promiſſum vertat fortuna favorem,
Lævaque ſit cœptis. Sil. Ital. 3. 93.

Languidus — Accuſative with *ad* or *in*, *Languidus ad paſſum.*

---In nullos Languidus uſus. Ov. Am. 3. 6.

Largus — Genitive, Accuſative with *in*, or Ablative, *Largus animi* or *animo. In amicos.*

Laſcivus — Ablative with *in*,

Filius hujus erat primo Laſcivus in ævo. Ov. *Faſt.* 4. 701.

Laſſatus — Accuſative with *per*, *Laſſatus per diverſos miſeræ mortis æſtus.* Quint.

Laſſus — Genitive, Ablative alone, or with *de*,

Laſſus maris & viarum
Militiæque. Viâ
Laſſus de viâ.---

Laudandus Genitive, *Laudandus laborum.* Sil. 5. 562. Ablative, - - - - *Et armis*
Vel raſtris Laudande Camers. Sil. 8. 461.

Lenis Dative, Accuſative with *ad, erga, in, Lenis hoſti. Ad ſeveritatem Lenius. Lenior erga ſenatum. Lenis in hoſtem.* Ablative with *in,* ---*Lenis in hoſte fuit.* Ov. *Tr.* 184. *ult.*

Lentus Genitive, Ablative with *in, Lentus cœpti. Lentus in irâ.*

Lepidus Accuſative with *ad, Lepidior ad omnes res.* Plaut.

Levis Genitive, Accuſative with *ad,* Ablative with *in, Levis opum. Ut ad motus concurſuſque eſſent leviores. Levis in urbis urbanitatiſque deſiderio.* Cic. Accuſative with *in,* ---*In captas Levis.* Sen. *Ag.* 180.

Liber Genitive, Ablative alone or with *a, Liber curæ, curâ, a curâ.* Ablative with *ab,* ---*Ab infimis vallibus Libera.* Pall.

Liberalis Genitive, or Accuſative with *in, Liberalis pecuniæ. In alios Liberalis.* Ablative with *de,* ---*Non eſt magni animi, qui de alieno Liberalis eſt.* Sen. *de Clem.* 1. 20.

Lividus Ablative, *Lividus digitis.* Ov. *Ep.* 101.

Locuples Genitive, Ablative, *Locuples ejus rei Hippocrates.*
Locupletem frugibus annum.

Luctuoſus Dative, Accuſative with *ad, Hoc luctuoſum Parenti. Certè mihi exire domo meâ ad privatum dolorem fuit Luctuoſum, ad Rationem Rei P. glorioſum.* Cic. Orat. pro Planco.

Lugendus Genitive,
---*Sævâ Bebrycis in Aulâ*
Lugendam formæ ſine Virginitate reliquit
Pyrenen. Sil. Ital. 3. 424.

Luxurioſus Ablative alone or with *in, Luxurioſa Herbis.* P. Mela. *In ſuis rebus Luxurioſus.* Cic.

Macte

M.

Macte GEnitive or Ablative, *Macte Virtutis* or *Virtute*. Dative, *Domo familiæque meæ Mactus ſies hoc ferto.* Cato *de R. R.* 134.

Malefidus Dative, --- *Statio Malefida carinis.*

Malitioſus Ablative, *Malitioſus dolis.*

Malus Accuſative with *erga*, Ne *malus erga me ſit, erga illum ut fuit.*

Manifeſtus Genitive, *Manifeſtus mendacii. Metûs.*

Manſuetus Accuſative with *erga*, *Erga meos neceſſarios Manſuetiſſimus.* Cic. de Orat. Dative, Ablative with *in*, *Ut canes ſibi uni Manſuetos haberet.* Sen. *Conſ. ad Marciam. In Senatu Manſuetus.* Cic.

Maturus Genitive, Dative, Accuſative with *ad*, *Maturus ævi. Maturus ad Arma.*

--- *Necdum mea proles*
Imperio & belli rebus Matura marique.
Val. Flac. 1. 54.

Medius Genitive, *Medius cœli.*

--- *Idem*
Pacis erat Mediuſque belli. Hor. 2. 19.

Melior Genitive or Dative, Accuſative with *ad*, *Melior fati. Solo quam Viris melior.* --- *Me certe Sappho Meliorem fecit amicæ. Etenim matres eorum tunc optimæ ſunt, cum pulli plurimi gignuntur, qui ad farturam Meliores.* Varro *de R. R.* 3. 8.

Memor Genitive, Ablative with *de*, *Memor infirmitatis. De magna Virtute atque gloriâ honorum memores.*

Memorabilis Accuſative with *ob*, *Ob multa Memorabilis.*

Mendax Accuſative with *in*, --- *Perjurum fuit in Parentem*
--- *Splendidè Mendax.*
Sæpe fui Mendax pro te mihi. Ov. Ep. Phil. *Dem.*

Minax See Chap. 5. Ablative, *Fluctibus hic tumidis, nubibus ille Minax.* Ov. *Triſt.*

Mirabilis Dative or Ablative, Accuſative with *ob* or *ad, Mirabilis illi. Molibus ferarum Mirabilis. Ob magnitudinem Mirabilis.--- Ad laudem.* Cic. Orat. *pro domo ſuâ.*

Mirificus Accuſative with *adverſus, Adverſus Venena Mirificum eſt Coagulum.*

Mirus Dative, *Mirus mihi.---In his terris mira.*

Miſer Genitive, Ablative alone or with *de, Miſer animi, animo. De Voluptate Miſeres.*

Miſerabilis Dative, Ablative with *in*, ---*Nec ſis Miſerabilis ulli. Miſerabilis in amore.*

Miſericors Accuſative or Ablative with *in, Animum noſtrum in alios Miſericordem eſſe oſtendimus. Miſericordes in poteſtatibus. Sint Miſericordes in furibus.* Accuſative with *adverſus, Miſericors adverſus bonos.* M. A. Sen. *Cont.* 4. 24.

Mitis Dative, Accuſative with *adverſus, erga,* or *in* Ablative, *Precanti Mitis. Mitis adverſus victos. Erga amicos. In amicos. Mitis animo.* Ablative with *in, Mitis in venere.* Col. *Mitis in Reo.* Val. Max.

Mobilis Accuſative with *ad* or *in.* See *Infidus. Mobilis in ſaltus.* Manil. 5. 318.

Moderatus Genitive, *Moderatus iræ.* Liv.

Modicus Genitive, *Modicus voti. Voluptatum.*

Mœſtus Accuſative with *ob*, Ablative with *in, Mœſtus ob funera. Mœſtus in vultu.*

Moleſtus Dative, Accuſative with *erga, Moleſtus mihi. Moleſtus erga Principem.*

Mollis Accuſative with *ad* or *in*, Ablative with *in, Molle cor ad timidas ſic habet ille preces.* Ov. *Triſt.* 5. 8. *Mollis in obſequium.* Ov. *Am.* 2. 3. *Mollis in officio.* Gratius 277.

Morigerus Dative, Accuſative with *ad*, Ablative with *in, Tibi Morigera fuit in rebus omnibus. Morigerus ad fruges augendas.*

Mortifer

Mortifer Dative, *Plaga mihi ſanabilis, illis Mortifera.* Cic.

Mortuus Genitive, *Mortuus formæ.* C. Gallus. El. 1.

Munificus Genitive, *Munificus laudis.* Dative, Accuſative with *erga*, *Munificus amicis.* Liv. *Munificus erga omnes homines.* Liv.

Multus Ablative with *de* or *in*, *Multum de lætitia perdidiſſe.* *Multus in opere.*

Mutabilis Genitive or Ablative, *Mutabile genus mentis.* Sil. 8. 17. *Vultu mutabilis.*

Mutilus Ablative, *Cornibus Mutilus.*

Mutus Ablative with *de*, *Mutus de me.* Ov. *Am.* 222—227. Ablative with *A*, *Tempus mutum A literis.*

N.

Navus DAtive, ---*Hinc fœmina ferre Certat opem in dubiis miſerando Nava labori.* N. N. Genitive, *Navus omnium quas paſcit.* Col. 7. 10.

Natus Dative, Accuſative with *ad*, *in*, *inter*, or *per*, Ablative alone, or with ſome Præpoſition, *Natus mihi.* *Natus ad gloriam.* *In otia Natus.* *Inter agros.* *Per ſcelera Natus.* *Natus familia, a, ab, de, e, ex, in, familiâ.* *Cum crimine, ſine crimine.* *Natus animo leni.* *Natus abdomini.* *De quo Nata.* Ov. *Faſt.* 4. 587. *E ſcopulis.* Ov. *Tr.* 3. 9.

Neceſſarius Dative, Accuſative with *ad*, *Neceſſarius mihi.* *Neceſſarius vitæ*, or *ad vitam.*

Negligens Genitive, Accuſative, or Ablative with *in*, *Negligens amicorum, in amicos, in amicis.*

Nemo Genitive, Ablative with *e* or *ex*, *Nemo omnium.* *Nemo e* or *ex numero.*

Neſcius Genitive, Ablative with *de*, *Neſcius rerum.* *Neſcius vincendi.* *Neſcius de facie tua.*

Neuter See *Partitives.*

Niger Ablative, - - - *Pulvere Troico Nigrum Merionem.* Hor. 1. 6.

Nimius Genitive, Ablative alone, or with *in*, *Nimius ſermonis, ſermone, in ſermone.*

Nitidus Accuſative with *per*, *Nitidus per ora.*

Nobilis Genitive, Accuſative with *ad* or *in*, Ablative alone, or with *in*, *Nobilis fandi. Ad extrahendum Nobile emplaſtrum. In omne ævum Nobilis. Pugnâ, in Philoſophiâ.*

Notus Genitive, and Accuſative with *in*, *Notus in fratres animi paterni.*

Novus Dative, *Novus dolori.* Sil. Ital. 6. 254.

Noxius Genitive, *Noxius Conjurationis.* Dative, *Noxius frugibus, Pecori noxius.* Col.

Nubilus Ablative, ---*Nubila tempora malis.* Ov. *Triſt.* 4.

Nudatus See the Verb.

Nudus Genitive, Accuſative, Ablative alone, or with theſe Prepoſitions, *a*, *ab*, or *in*, *Nudum imperii. Nuda pedem. Nudus nummis paternis. A magiſtratibus Nuda. Ab omnibus rebus Nuda. Nudus in cauſa.* Accuſative with *ad*, ---*Nudi ad pignora Martis.* Grat. 255.

Nullus See Partitives.

O.

Obediens DAtive, Accuſative with *ad*, *Obediens dicto. Gentem ad nova conſilia Obedientem haberet.*

Obediens dicto Dative, *Magiſtro deſinebat eſſe dicto Obediens.* Plaut.

Obliquus Accuſative with *adverſus*, *Adverſus potentes Obliquus.*

Oblitus Genitive, *Oblita nocendi.*

Obnoxius Genitive, Dative, Accuſative with *in*, *Obnoxius timoris. Obnoxius homini, ventis. In omnia Obnoxii.*

Obſcurus Accuſative with *adverſus*, Ablative, *Obſcurus adverſus alios. Obſcurum ambage verborum carmen.*

Obte-

Obtegens Genitive, *Sui Obtegens.*

Obvius Dative, *Obvia ventorum furiis.*

Occultus Genitive, *Occultus Odii.*

Ocyſſimus Ablative with *in*, *Ocyſſima in Occaſu matutino.*

Odioſus Dative, Ablative, *Odioſa ſenectus ſenibus. Odioſus in re.*

Offenſus Dative, Ablative alone or with *in*, *Offenſus homini. Pes Offenſus limine, in limine.*

Officioſus Accuſative with *in*, *Lampſaceni in omnes cives Romanos Officioſi.*

Omnis See Partitives.

Oneratus Genitive, *Oneratus frugum & floris Liberi.* Pacuv. *Fragm.* 292.

Oneroſus Dative, Ablative, *Capiti & ſtomacho Oneroſum. Unguibus Oneroſum.* Ablative with *in*, *In ædificatione Oneroſi.* Vitruv, 2. 3.

Onuſtus Genitive, Ablative, *Triremem Onuſtam Remigum, Epibatarumque cepit. Onuſtum vitiis.*

Operoſus Dative, *Res non Operoſa volenti.* O. P. 4. 10.

Opportunus Dative, Accuſative with *ad*, *in*, or *ob*, Ablative, *Opportunus mihi, Inſidiis, ad Inſidias. Ob nullam rem aliam Opportuni quam ob iracundiam.* Sen. *de irâ.* 1. 11. *Opportunus Eruptione.* Liv. *Nox Opportuna in Audaciam.*

Optimus Beſides the common Structure of Superlatives, this Word governs an Accuſative with *ad* or *adverſus.*

Braſſica Optima eſt ad hujuſmodi vulnus. Cato *de R. R.* 156.

Stercus ovillum eſt Optimum ad eam rem. Cato 161.

Dii Optimi adverſus optimos. Sen. *de Prov.* 1. 1.

Opulentus Genitive or Ablative, *Opulentus pecuniæ. Opulentus auro.*

Orbus Genitive, Ablative alone, or with a Preposition, *Orbus luminis, lumine,* or *a lumine.*

Orna-

Ornatus Ablative with *ex*, *Ornatus haud ex ſuis Virtutibus.* Genitive, *Paſiphile Ornatus Fidei.* Pallad. *de Inſit.*

Otioſus Ablative with *ab* or *in*, *Ab hoſte Otioſus. In tumultu es Otioſus.*

P.

Pacatus DAtive, *Allobroges Populo Romano pacati erant.*

Pallidus Accuſative with *ad*, Ablative, *Pallidior ad metus. Pallidus metu.* Accuſative with *in*, Ablative with *in*,

Pallidus in Lyriceu ſylvis errabat Orion,
Pallidus in lentâ Naiade Daphnis erat.
Ov. *A A.* 2.

Par Genitive, Dative, Accuſative with *ad*, *in*, or *inter*, Ablative alone, or with *in*, *Par ætatis. Par Diis. Ad vim. In utramque partem. Pares inter ſe. Par amore*, or *in amore.*

Paratus Dative, Accuſative with *ad* or *in*, Ablative with *in*, *Neci parata.* O *Homines ad ſervitutem Paratos.* Tac. *In utrumque Paratus. In loco.*

Parcus Genitive, Accuſative with *in*, Ablative alone, or with *in*, *Parcus victûs, victu, in victu. Parcus in cibum.*

Particeps Genitive, Accuſative with *ad*, Ablative with *in*, or without, *Particeps Belli, in Bello. Particeps ad omne ſecretum. Ratione.*

Patiens *Patiens laboris, ad laborem, Patiens in laboribus.* Cic. *pro Cœlio. Equi ad certamina laborum Patientiſſimi.* Col. 6. 29. Accuſative with *ob*, *Gens minime ob moræ tædium Patiens.* Liv.

Pavidus Genitive. See N. N. Accuſative with *ad*, Ablative, *Pavidum ad omnia animal. Pavidus metu.* Ablative with *in*, *Pavidus in acie.* Liv.

Pauper Genitive, Ablative with *in*, *Pauper auri*

in

in auro. Hercul. Fur. 168. Accuſative with *ad, Panem & Aquam natura deſiderat: Nemo ad hæc Pauper eſt.* Sen. *Ep.* 25.

Peculiaris Genitive, or Dative, N. N. 21.

Perfidioſus Ablative with *in, Perfidioſus in amicitiâ.*

Perfidus Dative, *Perfidus homini.*

Perfuſus Ablative, *Perfuſus pulvere, & ſudore.*

Periculoſus Dative, Accuſative with *in, Periculoſus homini. Ad hominem.*

Peritus Genitive, Accuſative, Ablative alone, with *de* or *in, Peritus belli, ad bellum, bello, de bello, in bello.*

Permirus Dative, *Illud vero mihi Permirum.* Cic.

Pernicioſus Dative, *Numina cultori Pernicioſa.* Ablative with *in, Pernicioſus in hoc morbo.* Celſ.

Pernobilis See *Nobilis.*

Perſpicax Accuſative with *ad, Patrem noviſti ad has res quam ſit Perſpicax.*

Perſpicuus Dative, *Omnibus Perſpicuum.*

Pertinax Genitive, Accuſative, or Ablative with *in, Pertinax recti. Pertinax in Rem. Pertinax in Re. Importuoſo littore.* Accuſative with *ad, adverſus, Animos ad Prælia Pertinaces requirebant.* Col. 8. 2. *Adeoque adverſus experimenta Pertinaces ſumus.* Sen. *de Ben.* 1. 1.

Pervicax Accuſative with *adverſus, Adverſus peritos Pervicax.*

Pervius See Chap. VI. *Crebris & navigalibus alveis fluminum Pervia. Ad manes Pervius.*

Piger Genitive, Accuſative with *ad*, Ablative alone, or with *in, Piger militiæ, ad militiam, Militiâ, in Militia.*

Pius Accuſative with *in, Pius in parentes.* Accuſative with *ad* or *erga, Ad mercedem Pii ſumus.* Sen. *Ep.* 115. *Pius erga propinquos.* Liv.

Placabilis Dative, Accuſative with *ad, Placabilis Princeps ſubjectis. Placabile ad juſtas preces.* Liv.

Placidus Dative, Ablative alone or with *in*, *Uxor mihi Placida.* Plaut.

---- *Placida eſt ſimplicitate ſuâ.* Ov. *Am.* 2. 4.

Invicta vis animi Placida in Actu. Sen. *de Vitâ B.* 4.

Plenus Genitive, Ablative, *Plenus timoris*, or *timore.*

Plus Genitive, *Plus ſapientiæ.*

Popularis Genitive, *Populares ſceleris.* Sal.

Potens Genitive, Ablative, Accuſative with *adverſum*, *Diva potens Cypri. Potens Muneribus. Calami Potentes adverſum inteſtinæ ægritudinis incommoda.* Accuſative with *ad*, *in*, *per. Potens ad opem.* Ov. See *Utilis. In res bellicas Potens.* Liv. 9. *In omnia humana Potens. Dandi auferendique vitam Potens.* Sen. *de Clem.* 2. 21.

Pravus Genitive, *Heu patria heu plebes ſcelerata & Prava favoris.* Sil. 9. 637.

Præceps Genitive, Accuſative with *ad* or *in*, *Præceps animi. Præceps ad pœnam. In omnia Præceps.*

Prælarus Genitive, Accuſative with *ad*, Ablative, *Fidei Præclarus. Ad aſpectum Præclarus. Armis Præclarus.*

Præditus Ablative, *Præditus Virtute.*

Prælargus, *Prænuntius* } Genitive, { *Prælargus animæ.* / *Lucis Prænuntius.*

Præpoſterus Dative,

Omnia naturæ Præpoſtera legibus ibunt. Ov. *Triſt.* 1. 8.

Præſagus, *Præſcius* } Genitive, { *Malorum Præſagus.* / *Præſcia futuri mens.*

Præſtans Genitive, Ablative alone, or with *in*, *Præſtans formæ*, or *formâ. Præſtans in oculis.*

Procax Genitive, Accuſative with *in*, *Procax otii. In fœminas Procacior.*

Proclivis Dative, or Accuſative with *ad*, *Proclivis ſceleri. Proclivis ad morbos.* Accuſative

tive with *in*, *Pavimentum Proclive in lacum.* Varro *de R. R.* 1. 13.

Prodigus Genitive, *Animæ Prodigus. Nocendi Prodigus.*

Proficiens Ablative with *in*, *--- Eſt etiam Proficiens in ſtrumâ.* Col.

Profugus Genitive, Accuſative with *ad*, Ablative alone, or with *a* or *ab*, *Profugus regni. Profugus ad rebelles. Profugus Patriâ, à Patriâ. Ab extremis Galliæ.*

Profuſus Genitive, Ablative alone, or with *ex*, *Sui Profuſus. Profuſus lacu*, or *ex lacu.*

Prolixus Accuſative with *in*, *Non in Pompeium Prolixior quam in Brutum.*

Promptus Dative, Accuſative with *ad*, *adverſum*, *in*, or *inter*, Ablative alone or with *in*, *Cuicunque flagitio Promptus. Promptus ad arma. Adverſum inſontes Promptus. In latrocinia Promptiſſimi. Inter illas gentes Promptiſſimi. Linguâ Promptus. In rebus agendis Promptus. Promptus ad diſcendum. Plato veritatis exhibendæ Promptiſſimus. Promptus* for *Benignus. Quod mater Agrippina Neroni Promptior fuit.*

Pronus Dative, Accuſative with *ad* or *in*, *Pronus ſceleri. Pronus ad miſericordiam. Pronus in omnia mala. Pronus calori*, ſubject to Paſſion.

Propenſus Accuſative with *ad* or *in*, *Propenſus in amorem. Propenſus ad lenitatem. Propenſus* for *Benignus. Alexandro Propenſior.*

Properus Genitive, *Properus oblatæ occaſionis.*

Propinquus Genitive, Dative, Ablative, *Propinquus Regis, Regi Propinquus conſanguinitate.*

Propior Genitive, Dative, Accuſative alone, or with *ad*, Ablative with or without a Prepoſition, *Propior urbi, urbem, ad urbem. Propior gradu ſanguinis. Propior à laude.*

Propitius Dative, *Huic ego Deos Propitios puto.*

Proprius Genitive or Dative, *Libertas Propria populi*, or *populo* R.

Proſper, *Proſperus* } Genitive, { *Proſpera frugum.*

Providus - - - - *Multorum Providus.*

Proximus Genitive, Dative, Accuſative alone, or with *ad*, *ante*, *poſt*, Ablative alone, or with *a* or *ab*, *Proximus lucis*, *homini*, *hominem*, *ad hominem*, *ante hominem*, *poſt hominem*. *Proximus dignitate*. *Somnia a vino*, *& a cibis proxima*. *Proximus ab hoc*. Colum.

Prudens Genitive, Accuſative with *ad*, Ablative, *Prudens futuri*. *Prudens ad Conſilia*. *Prudens ingenio*. *In diſſerendo*.

Pudendus Accuſative, *Proh cuncta Pudendi*. Sil. 11. 90.

Pulcher Ablative, *Pulcher manu*, (i. e.) *Fortis* L. F. 2. 19. Hor. Od. IV. 4.

Purgatus Genitive, *Miror te Purgatum illius morbi.*

Purus Genitive, Accuſative with *ad*, Ablative alone, or with a Prepoſition, *Purus ſceleris*. *Ad cibum Purus*. *Purus vitio*, or *a vitio*.

Putris Accuſative with *in*, Ablative, *Putris in Venerem*. *Situ* Putris.

Q.

Quietus ABlative with *a* or *de*, *Sed hæc, die quieto à Ventis, fieri debent*. Col. *De iſtoc Quietus*. Ablative with *ab* or *in*, *Res Quieta ab hoſtibus*. Liv. *Parte in aliâ Quietus*. Liv. 26.

Quidam, *Quiſpiam*, *Quiſque*, *Quiſquis*, *Quotuſquiſque* } See Partitives, *Chap.* V.

R.

Rapidus ACcuſative with *ad* or *in*, *Ut in damna ita ad incrementa Rapidum veloxque tempus eſt.* Sen. N. B. This double Conſtruction in the ſame Sentence began in *Cicero*'s Age, and is frequent in *Tacitus*; as Mr. *Johnſon* has well obſerv'd. Ablative with *in*, *Rapidus in conſiliis.* Liv.

Rarus Accuſative with *ad*, *Rarus hic namque ad oſcula.*

Recens Accuſative with *ad*, *Recens ad laborem Miles.* Liv.

Reclivis Ablative with *in*, *Reclivis in gramine.* Accuſative with *ad*, *Campus ad ſolem Reclivis.* Pall.

Rectus Genitive, *Rectus judicii. Rectiſſimus in dicendo.* Ablative alone,

---- Animus ſecundis
Temporibus dubiiſque Rectus. Hor. 4. 9. 35.

Redolens Genitive, Accuſative, Ablative,

----Redolens porri.
Oſculaq; impliciti vernos Redolentia flores. Srat. Silv. 2. 46.
Dixit, & arcano Redolentem nectare rorem
Detulit. Val. Flacc. 4. 15.

Refertus Genitive, Ablative alone, or with *de*, *Refertus pecuniæ, pecunia,* or *de pecuniâ. Caſtra referta regalis opulentiæ capta.* Juſt. 33.

Reliquus See *Chap.* V.

Remiſſus Accuſative with *ad*, Ablative, *Remiſſiſſimus ad otium. Animo in ulciſcendo Remiſſior.*

Reticens Dative, *Reſpondenti Reticens.*

Reus Genitive, Ablative with *de*, *Reus voti. Reus de vi & rapinis.*

Rudis Genitive, Accuſative with *ad*, Ablative with or without *in*, *Rudis Græcarum literarum. Rudis ad opera. Rudis ſtudiis. In bello. Rudis ſomni.* Ov. Met.

Ruinoſus Accuſative with *in*, *Structura in vetuſtatem Ruinoſa.* Vitruv. 2. 9.

S.

Sævus DAtive, Accuſative with *in*, *Atridas Priamumq; & Sævum ambobus Achillem.*

Sit magis in natum ſæva reperta parens. N. N. Ablative with *in*, *-----Tydides Sævus in hoſte fuit.* Ov. A. 1. 7. 34.

Sagax Accuſative with *ad*, Ablative with *in*, *Sagax ad pericula perſpicienda. Sagax in guſtu.*

Saluber Dative, *Malvæ Salubres corpori.* Accuſative with *ad*, *Braſſica alvum bonam facit, lotumque ad omnes res Salubre eſt.* Cato *de R. R.* 156.

Salutaris Dative, Accuſative with *ad*, *Nauſeantibus Salutaris habetur. Ad ortus puerorum Salutaris.* Accuſative with *contra*, Ablative with *in*, *---Vinum Salutare contra peſtilentiam.* Pall. *Octob. Tit.* 14. *In hoc affectu Salutares ſunt Fricationes.* Celſ. 4. 21.

Sanabilis Vide *Mortifer.*

Sanguinolentus Ablative,

Et nece natorum Sanguinolenta parens. Ov. *Am.* 1.

Sanus Genitive, Ablative alone, or with *ex*, *Sanus mentis. Sanus medicamento. Sanus ex vulnere.*

Satis ſeems to me to be a perfect Adjective, *Non ego ſum Satis ad tantæ præconia laudis.* Tibull. 4. 1. whoſe Structure is a Genitive, Dative, Accuſative with *ad* or

in,

in, Ablative with *de*, as *Satis cauſæ. Satis mihi. Satis eſſe ad jugera octo hominem unum.* Varro *de R. R.* 18. *In Saſerna fundo Satis. Sed de joco Satis.*

Satiatus Genitive, Ablative.

N. B. Some of our Dictionaries cite *ævi & decoris Satiatus* out of *Horace*; who has no ſuch Expreſſion: But if the Scholar will take his *Silius Italicus*, and turn to *Fabius*'s Speech, *L.* 16. 604. he will find,

Haud equidem metuiſſe queam Satiatus & ævi
Et decoris, cui tam ſupereſt & gloria & ætas.

See *Ov. M.* 7. 803.

Heu nimis longo Satiate ludo. Hor. 1. 2.

Satur Genitive, *Satur Altilium.* Ablative, *Ambroſiâ.* Mar. 11. 57.

Saucius Genitive, Ablative alone, or with *ex*, *Saucius famæ. Saucius vulnere. Ex Vulneribus.* Ablative with *A*,

----- A noſtro Saucius igne. Ov. *Ep.* Oen. Par.

Sceleſtus Dative, *Patri es Sceleſtus.*

Scitus Genitive, *Scitus lyræ.* Ov.

Secors Genitive, *Secors futuri.*

Secundus *Secundus à Rege.* See Partitives, *Chap.* V. *Secundus ad*, Tull. *de finibus.* Ablative with *in*, *--- In amore Secundi.* Ov. Dative, *Fortuna mihi Secunda.*

Securus Genitive, Accuſative with *adverſus*, Ablative with *a* or *ab*, *de*, or *pro*, *Securus pœnæ. Securi adverſus homines. Securi adverſus Deos. Securus à metu, ab afflatu, de bello Securi pro ſalute.*

Seditioſus Ablative with *cum*, *Quem* (*ducem*) *ſcit cum altero Rege eſſe Seditioſum.* Varro *de R. R.* 3. 16.

Sedulus Accuſative with *ad*,

Hæc ad concubitum ſit Sedula, tardior illa. Ov. *Ar. Am.*

Segnis Genitive, Accuſative with *ad* or *in*, *Segnis occaſionum. Segnis ad Venerem. In Venerem.*

nerem. C. Gall. *Segnis in bellum. Ad credendum Segnis.* Dative,
Quam Segnis votis Aurora mariti. Stat. Ep. 218.

Serus Genitive, Accuſative with *ad* or *in*, *Seri ſtudiorum.*
- - - - ſeræque ad fortia vires.
Serus in malos. Ablative, *Serus bella.* Sil. It.

Severus Accuſative with *in*, *Qui Severus in improbos fueram.*

Silens Ablative with *a*,
Diem quoque tepidum Silentemq; a ventis eligat.

Similis Genitive, Dative, Ablative with *cum. Similis hominis*, or *homini. Alpinæ corpora habent quiddam Simile cum nivibus ſuis.*

Siniſter Dative, Accuſative with *ad*,
Et veniat formæ Ruga Siniſtra tuæ. Prop. 3. 25.
Et fuit ad cœptas hora Siniſtra vias. Ov. Ep. *Cyd. A.*

Sobrius Accuſative with *ad*, *Sobrius ad lites.* Prop. 4. 2.

Socius Genitive, *Conſilia pacis & togæ Socia.*

Socors See *Secors.*

Solers Genitive, Ablative, *Muſa lyræ Solers. Ambagibus Solers.* Accuſative with *ad*,
--- Ad partes Solers ancilla. Ov. Am. 1.

Solicitus Genitive, Ablative alone, or with *de*, *in*, or *pro*, *Solicitus rei*, *re*, *de re*, *in re*, *pro re.* Accuſative with *in*, *In verba Solliciti.* Sen. *de Ben.* 7. 8.

Solitus *Solitis ſibi ambagibus apud Senatum incuſavit. Conjugi Imperatoris Solita.* N. N.

Solus See Partitives.

Solutus Genitive, Ablative alone, or with *a* or *in*, *Solutus operum. Legibus Solutus. Solutus à cupiditatibus. Solutus in explicandis ſententiis.*

Soporus ---*Invadunt dapibus vinoq; Soporos.* Val. Flac. 2. 221.

Sordidus Accuſative with *in*, *In tuos Sordidus.*

Spernendus } Genitive, { *Neque ſpernendus morum habebatur.*

Spretus } { ---*Non Spreta vigoris Parthenope*--- Silius 12. 28.

Stabilis Genitive, Dative, Accuſative with *ad*, *Stabilis rerum. Stabilis amicis. Stabilis ad memoriæ diuturnitatem.*

Sterilis Genitive, Accuſative with *ad*, Ablative, *Sterilis veri. Ad alia Sterilis. Sterilis beneficio.* Accuſative with *in*, *Sterilis in pœnas fui.* Sen. *Med.* 954.

Sternax Accuſative with *ad*, *Idem correptis Sternacem ad prælia frænis Frangere equum.* Sil. Ital. 1. 261.

Strenuus Genitive, *Strenuus militiæ.*

Studioſus Genitive, Dative, *Studioſus laudis. Studioſus adulterio.* Accuſative with *ad*, *Studioſiores ſervos ad opus fieri.* Varro *de R. R.* 1. 17.

Stupidus Ablative alone, or with *in*, *Stupidus timore. Populus Stupidus in funambulo.*

Subdolus Accuſative with *adverſus*, *Subdola adverſus ſenem.*

Subiratus Dative, *Mihi Subiratus.*

Sublimis Accuſative with *ad*, *Ad omnes Sublimis motus.* Sen. N. Q. 7.

Subtilis Accuſative with *ad*, Ablative with *in* or alone, *Subtilis ad hoc.* Sen. *Ep. Subtilis oratione.* Cic. *Subtilis in docendo.* Cic.

Suffectus Dative, Accuſative with *in*, *Conon Alcibiadi Suffectus. In ejus locum Suffectus.*

Sumptuoſus Accuſative with *in*, *Sumptuoſus in Libidines.* Ablative with *in*, *In ſummâ Avaritiâ ſumptuoſus.* Plin. *Ep.* 4. 2.

Superbus Accuſative with *adverſus*, Ablative, *Superbus adverſus ſocios.* Sen. *Ep.* 88. *Judiciis debes eſſe Superba viri.* Ov. *Triſt.* 5. 14.

Superſtes

Superſtes Genittve or Dative, *Superſtes bellorum. Principi ſuo Superſtes.*

Supplex Dative, Ablative with *pro*, *Supplex Socrati, pro Socrate.* Genitive, *Quem quum Supplicem Dei videret in arâ ſedentem.* Corn. Nep. *Pauſan.* 4.

Surdus Genitive, Dative, or Accuſative with *ad* or *in*, *Votorum haud Surde meorum.* Sil. Ital. 10. 554. Ov. Ep. *Dido Æneæ. Ad munera Surdus. Surdus in vota. Flagrantem ut vidit juvenem Surdumque timori.*

Suſpectus Genitive, Dative, Ablative alone, or with *in*, *Suſpectus Regiæ dominationis. Suſpectus nemini. Suſpectus inceſtu. Suſpectus in morte matris.* Accuſative with *ad*, Ablative with *de*, or *ſuper*, *Suſpectior ad omnia.* Liv. *Si provinciam quam colimus, de morbis Suſpecta eſt.* Pallad. 1. 16. *Ne ſuper tali ſcelere Suſpectum ſeſe haberet.* Salluſt. *Bell. Jug.*

Suſpenſus Genitive, Ablative, *Suſpenſus animi. Suſpenſa metu.*

Suus Accuſative with *in*,

\- - - *Cæſiq; parentis*
Nos in bella Suos fortiſſimus ultor habebit.
Ov. Met. 820.

T.

Tacitus ABlative with *pro*, *Et pro ſolicitis non Tacitus reis.*

Tardus Dative, Accuſative with *ad*, Ablative alone, or with *de*,
Excitet ut Veneri Tardos Eruca maritos. Tardus ad injuriam. Tardus ætate. Tardus de vulnere. Genitive, Accuſative with *in*, *Tardus fugæ.* Val. Flac. 3. 547.
Tu Tardum in fœdera montem
Longo Marte domas. Stat. *Eq. Max. D.* 80.

Temerarius Accuſative with *ad*, *Ad alia Temerarius.* Sen. *Ep.* 95.

Tectus Accuſative with *ad*, *Tecti eſſe ad alienos poſſumus.*

Temperans Ablative with *A*, *Temperantior A Cupidine imperii.*

Temperatus Accuſative with *adverſus*, Ablative alone, *Alium vidimus adverſus inimicos Temperatum.* Sen. *Ep.* 120. *Moderatione Temperatus.* Cic.

Tempeſtivus Dative, Accuſative with *ad*, *Tempeſtiva viro. Multa mihi ipſi ad mortem Tempeſtiva fuerunt.* Tuſc. Diſp.

Tenuis Genitive, *Tenuis opum.* Sil. 6. 19.

Terribilis Accuſative with *adverſus*, *Terribilis ſit is adverſus hoſtem.* Val. Max. 8. 12.

Territus Genitive, Ablative, *Territus animi. Territus viſu.*

Teter Dative, Accuſative with *in*, *Qui in eum fuit Teterrimus. Quis Tetrior hoſtis huic civitati.* Cic. pro Cœlio.

Timidus Genitive, Accuſative with *ad*, Ablative with *in*, *Timidus lucis. Timidus ad mortem. Timidus in labore.* Ablative with *A*, *Corpora quæ naſcuntur ſub Septentrione A febri Timidiora.* Vitruv. 6. 1.

Torvus Accuſative with *in*, - - - *Nec Torvus liber in illos.* Ablative alone, *Duris Torva ſuperciliis.* Ov. *Hel. Par.*

Totus Ablative with *de* or *in*, *Tota de marmore.* Virg. ---- *In prece Totus eram.* Ov. *Faſt.* 6.

Tractabilis Accuſative with *ad*, *Tractabilis ad opus,* Vitruv. 2. 9.

Tranquillus Dative, *Iſte eſt Tranquillus tibi.*

Trepidus Genitive, *Trepidus admirationis & metus,* Accuſative with *ad*,

Trepidumq; ad prælia Magne
Te quoque fecit Amor. Lucan. 5. 728.

Triſtis Accuſative with *ad*, Ablative, *Triſtia in bonos. Triſtis aſpectu.* Dative, - - - *Sic tibi Triſte nihil.* Ov. Ep. Leand. *Her.*

Truncus Genitive, Ablative, *Artus Trunci capitum.* Sil. 6. 9. *Jam Truncum caput auribus,* Sil. 6. 50.

Trux Dative, *Nunquam ulli Truces esse. Sontibus esse Trucem.* Ov. P. 4. 6.

Tumidus Ablative, *Cœlesti Tumidus pondere Venter erat.* Ov. *Fast.* 3. 42.

Tumultuosus Ablative with *in, Tumultuosi in otio.* Liv. 41.

Turbatus Genitive or Ablative, *Turbatus animi. Turbatus vulnere.*

Turbidus Genitive, Ablative, *Turbidus animi, Turbidus irâ.*

Turpis Dative, Accusative with *apud,* Ablative with *in, Hermacreonti Turpe est. Apud illos Turpia. In illâ re Turpis.*

Tutus Dative, Accusative with *ad* or *adversus,* Ablative with *a* or *ab, Navibus esse non potest Tutus. Ad omnes ictus Tutus. Adversus pericula Tutus. A ferro Tutus. Non hospes ab hospite Tutus.*

V.

Vativus GEnitive, *Sine me, Vacivum tempus ne quod duim mihi laboris.* Ter.

Vacuus Genitive, Ablative alone, or with a Preposition, *Vacuus animi. Vacuus curâ, à curâ, ab exercitu.*

Vafer Genitive, *Sui juris Vafer.* Ov. *Ep. A.* 6.

Vagus Accusative with *per, Vagæ per pastus.*

Valens Accusative with *ad, Emplastrum viride ad idem Valens.* Cels. 5. 19.

Validus Genitive, Accusative with *adversus* or *apud,* Ablative alone, or with a Preposition, *Validus opum & virium. Adversus contumaciam Valida. Validiore apud Libidines Principis Paride. Mente minus Validus quam corpore. Validus ex morbo. Orandi Validus.* N. N. Accusative with *in, Vires in malum suum validæ.* Sen. *de irâ.*

Vanus

Vanus Genitive or Dative, *Veri Vana. Vanus ingenio.*

Vaſtus Ablative with *a* or *ab*, *Vaſtus à naturâ. Vaſtus ab injuriâ.*

Udus Ablative, - - - *Uda Mobilibus pomaria rivis.* Hor. 1. 7. 13.

Vecors Ablative, *Scelere & metu Vecordes.*

Vegetus Accuſative with *ad* or *in*, *Se Vegetam ad ſomniandum præbere.* Cic. *de Divin. Vegetiorem in omnes conatus facit.* Sen. *de Tranq. An.* Cap. ult.

Vehemens Accuſative or Ablative with *in*, *Vehemens in alios viſus ſum.* N. N. *Si in his hominibus Vehementiſſimi fuerimus.* N. N. Accuſative with *adverſus*, *Vehementes hi judices adverſus accuſatorem.* Val. Maximus. Ablative alone, *Braſſica tenui ſucco Vehementiſſima.* Cato *de R. R.* 156.

Velox Accuſative with *ad*, Ablative, *Velox ad facinus.* Claud. 1. 239. *Velox ſaltatu.*

Venalis Accuſative with *ad* or *in*, Ablative, *Venalis ad munus. In prælia Venalis. Venalis auro.*

Venerabilis Accuſative with *ad*, Ablative, *Quanto noſtræ civitatis Senatus Venerabilior in Deos.* Val. Max. *Venerabilis miraculo literarum.* Liv.

Venerandus Genitive, *Venerandus ſceptri.* N. N.

Venialis Accuſative with *in*, *In omnem libidinem Venialis.*

Ventoſus

Verax Dative, Accuſative with *in*, *Omnibus Verax.* Sen. *Quam Verax Vates in mala noſtra fuit.* Ov. *Ep.* U. D.

Verſatus Accuſative or Ablative with *in*, *Animo in diverſa Verſato. In bello Verſatus.*

Verſus Genitive, *Verſus animi.*

Verſutus Genitive, Ablative with *in*, *Verſutus ingenii. Verſutus in diſſerendo.*

Verus Accuſative with *ad*, ---*Carmina Vatis Longævum ad Priami Vera fuere caput.* Prop. 4. 1.

Vetus Genitive, *Vetus regnandi. Vetus religionum ceremoniarumque.*

Vicinus Genitive, Dative, *Vicinus hominis* or *homini.*

Victus Genitive, Ablative, *Victus animi. Prece Victus.*

Viduatus Genitive,
Orba pedum partim, manuum Viduata vicissim. Lucr. 5. 838.

Viduus Genitive, Ablative alone, or with *a*, *Viduus amoris. Vidua pecudibus.*
- - - Viduos a lumine Phœbi.

Vigilax Ablative with *in*, *Maxime autem debent* (canes) *in custodia Vigilaces conspici.* Col.

Violentus Accusative with *ad*, *Violentus ad saltum.* Ablative with *in*, *Quam sis Violentus in armis.* Ov. P. 4. 6.

Viridissimus Genitive, *Viridissimus iræ.* N. N. Ablative, Accusative with *ad*,
Consilio Viridis, sed bello serus Ilertes. Sil. It. 3. 255.
- - - Viridiq; ad dura laborum
Bellator senio. Sil. It. 7. 3.

Vivax Accusative with *in*, *Vivax in pœnam.*

Ullus See *Chap.* V.

Unicus Genitive, Ablative with *in*,
- - - - Unice rerum
Fessarum. Silius 10. 274. *Unicus in rebus asperis.* Liv. 22. 27.

Unusquisque
Uter } See *Chap.* V.

Uber Ablative with *in*, *Uberrimus in argumentis.*

Utibilis Dative of the Person, Accusative of the Thing, *Utibilis nobis. Utibilis ad rem.*

Utilis Dative of the Person, Dative of the Thing, Ablative with or without *in*, *Utilis mihi, Rei, ad Rem. Neque æstate, neque autumno Utilis est Venus. In ætate utilis.* Genitive, Accusative with *ad*,
Quæcunq; herba potens ad opem, Radixq; medendi
Utilis in toto nascitur orbe, mea est. Ov. Ep. Oen. Paridi.
Stercus columbinum non solum ad agrum Utile, sed etiam ad cibum, ita bubus ac suibus ut fiant pingues. Varro de R. R. 1. 38.

CHAP.

CHAP. X.

Of the Conſtruction of Pronouns *and* Reciprocals.

THE Pronoun *Poſſeſſive* and the *Primitive* differ thus: *Imago mea* ſignifies my Picture, *or*, the Picture in my Poſſeſſion; but *Imago mei*, the Picture of me, *or*, the Picture that was drawn for me.

The beſt Authors do not always obſerve this Difference; as, *ut facile ſcires deſiderio id fieri tuo.* Ter. Heaut. 2. 3. 66. that is, *deſiderio tui.*

Meus, tuus, ſuus, do ſometimes ſignify the ſame with *mei juris, tui juris, ſui juris*; as,

Vindictâ poſtquam meus à Prætore receſſi.

Sui and *ſuus* are called *Reciprocals*, becauſe they refer to the Subſtantive ſtanding before the Verb; as, *Petrus amat ſe*, *Peter* admires himſelf.

If there be two Subſtantives, one before the Verb, the other after it, the *Reciprocal* Pronoun refers to the former; as, *Accipiter cepit columbam in nido ſuo*, that is, *in the Hawk's Neſt:* Whereas, *in nido ejus*, would ſignify *in the Pigeon's Neſt.* But when there is no Danger of Ambiguity, Authors indifferently uſe the *Reciprocal*, or a mere *Relative*; as, *Cepi columbam in nido ſuo*, or *in nido ejus.* Without a *Copula*, they ſay, *Cepi columbam cum pullis ſuis*; with a *Copula*, *Cepi columbam & pullos ejus.*

Ille and *iſte* commonly differ thus: *Ille* is uſed in demonſtrating the Excellence of a *Perſon* or *Thing*; as, *Naſica* ille *prudens bis Conſul:* But *iſte* is uſed, when we ſpeak of any Perſon or Thing with Contempt and Anger; as, Iſtum *emulum ab eâ pellito.* But *Hirtius* does not obſerve this Diſtinction

ction, whom I will quote at large to undeceive the World. He is ſpeaking of *Varus*'s ſending ſome Veteran Soldiers, which were his Priſoners, to *Scipio*: *Qui, poſtquam ad eum pervenerunt, & ante ſuggeſtum ejus conſtiterunt: non veſtrâ, inquit, ſponte vos, certo ſcio, ſed* illius *ſcelerati veſtri Imperatoris impulſu & imperio coactos, cives & optimum quemque nefarie conſectari*, C. 44. where it is plain, that Illius *ſcelerati veſtri Imperatoris* muſt ſignify, *that wicked General of yours.*

When *Hic* and *Ille* refer to two *Subſtantives* going before, *Hic* uſually refers to the latter, *Ille* to the former. Yet we meet with the quite contrary in *Ovid*, ſpeaking of *Syrinx*,

---- *Ritu quoque cincta Dianæ*
Falleret, & credi poſſet Latonia, ſi non
Corneus huic *Arcus, ſi non foret Aureus* illi.

and in other Places of the ſame Poet.

Sometimes the *Pronouns* change Places; as, in that of *Ovid*,

Quis, niſi vel Miles, vel Amans, & frigora noctis,
Et denſo miſtas perferet imbre nives?
Ille *graves urbes*, Hic *duræ limen amicæ*
Obſidet, Hic *portas frangit, at* Ille *fores.* Am. *El.* 9. 15.

Where *Ille* in the 19th Verſe refers to *Miles*, and *Hic* to *Amans*: But in the 20th Verſe, *Hic* refers to *Miles*, and *Ille* to *Amans*.

Hic is engliſhed by *This, the one, the latter*; *Ille* by *That, the other, the former*; as Dr. *Willymot* has well obſerved.

The Genitive Caſes of the Pronoun *Primitives* are ſometimes underſtood; as,

---- *Scripta*
Cum mea nemo legat vulgo recitare timentis. Hor.

CHAP.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Structure of Verbs.

Verbs requiring a Nominative Caſe.

VERBS that ſignify *being*, as *Sum, forem, fio, exiſto*; and *Paſſives* of *calling, eſteeming*, and the like, take a *Nominative* Caſe after them, or ſuch Caſe as they have before them; as, *Ira furor brevis eſt*, Anger is a ſhort Madneſs. *Horatius dicit, Iram eſſe furorem brevem*; *Horace* ſays, that Anger is a ſhort Madneſs.

The Verbs Paſſive which will have this Structure, are ſuch as, *Appellor, color, conſtituor, credor, creor, deprehendor, dicor, eligor, exiſtimor, habeor, judicor, nominor, nuncupor, putor, reperior, ſalutor, ſcribor, ſumor, videor, vocor.*

This muſt needs be ſo, becauſe the Word coming before the Verb, and the Word following the Verb, have a Relation one to the other, and there ſeems to be an *Appoſition* in the Senſe.

When we meet with ſuch Expreſſions as theſe,

- - - - Sed quia rettulit Ajax
Eſſe Jovis Pronepos. - - -

Uxor invicti Jovis eſſe neſcis. We may conclude that they are in Imitation of the Greek *Syntax*, according to that of *Plutarch*, Περικλῆς ἔφη μέχρι τοῦ βωμοῦ φίλος εἶναι. *Pericles dicebat uſque ad aras amicus eſſe.*

Senſit medios delapſus in hoſtes, in *Virgil* is for *ſe delapſum eſſe*, Græciſmus, *Latinis veteribus familiaris.* Ruæus. In that of *Terence, Vobis expedit eſſe bonas*; *Vos* is underſtood.

CHAP.

CHAP. XII.

Verbs governing a Genitive *Caſe.*

THE Verb *ſum* is frequently found with a *Genitive* Caſe after it, eſpecially when it ſignifieth *Poſſeſſion* or *Duty*; as, *Hæc veſtis eſt patris*, This is my Father's Garment. *Filii eſt honorare parentes*, It is the Duty of a Son to honour his Parents.

In the former Senſe *veſtis*, in the latter *mos*, *munus*, *officium*, *negotium*, or *proprium*, are underſtood.

The Genitive Caſes of the *Pronoun Primitives* are not uſed after *ſum*, but the Nominative Caſes in the Neuter Gender; as, *Non eſt meum contra ſenatûs auctoritatem dicere.* Unleſs they be join'd with a Subſtantive; as, *Eſt tui muneris. Officii mei eſt.*

Officium is ſometimes expreſs'd in the Nominative Caſe; as, *Oratoris eſt officium*; and frequently in the Accuſative, *Calumniatoris eſſe officium.* Cic.

Verbs of *eſteeming* require a *Genitive* Caſe of that Word, which ſignifies the *Price* or *Value*; as, *Parvi ducitur probitas*, Honeſty is reckon'd of little Value.

If theſe Verbs be *Tranſitive*, they have, beſides this *Genitive* Caſe, an *Accuſative* of the *Thing* or *Perſon* valued; as, *Æſtimo libertatem magni.*

Theſe Verbs are *Addico*, *æſtimo*, *condico*, *conſulo*, *deputo*, *duco*, *facio*, *fio*, *habeo*, *pendo*, *puto*, *ſum*, and ſuch like.

The *Genitive* Caſes which are uſually found after theſe Verbs, are ſuch as, *Aſſis, flocci, hujus, magni, maximi, minimi, minoris, nauci, nihili, parvi, plurimi, pluris, quanti, quantidem, quanticunque, quantivis, tanti, tantidem.*

Æqui and *boni* have a peculiar Dependance upon thoſe Verbs. See Dr. *Willymot*, p. 54.

Æſtimo will take after it an *Ablative* Caſe of the Value; as, *Magno ubique virtus eſt æſtimanda.* See Verbs of *various Structure* for the reſt.

Verbs of *accuſing*, *acquitting*, *admoniſhing*, *condemning*, and *convicting*, will, beſides their *Accuſative* Caſe, have a *Genitive* of the *Crime* that one is *accuſed*, *acquitted*, *admoniſhed*, *condemned*, or *convicted* of; as, *Accuſo te negligentiæ*, I accuſe you of Negligence.

Theſe Verbs are, *Abſolvo, accuſo, admoneo, ago, alligo, anquiro, arceſſo, arguo, aſtringo, caſtigo, coarguo, commonefacio, commoneo, compello, condemno, convinco, damno, deſero, deprehendo, increpo, incuſo, infamo, inſimulo, interrogo, judico, libero, moneo, multo, noto, obligo, obſtringo, poſtulo, purgo, teneo, vinco* for *convinco*; as in that of *Tully, Si concederem, aliena oportere aſſumere exempla, vincerem unius oportere.* Ad Herenn. L. 4. *Caput* is uſed after theſe Verbs both in the *Genitive* and *Ablative* Caſe.

This *Genitive* Caſe of the *Crime* is often turned into an *Ablative* with or without a Prepoſition; as, *Accuſare me de negligentiâ*, Cic. *Crimine compellebatur*, Corn. Nep. Sometimes into an *Accuſative*; as, *Accuſat inertiam adoleſcentium.*

Verbs of *admoniſhing* or *remembring* never have an *Ablative* without *de*. Dr. *Willymot.*

Verbs of *admoniſhing* do not only admit of a *Genitive*, or an *Ablative* of the Crime, but of any other Thing alſo that is not criminal. *Admoneo* will admit of two *Accuſative* Caſes; as, *Eam rem nos locus admonuit.* The *Puniſhment* to which one is condemned is put in the *Genitive* or *Ablative* Caſe; as, *Damnatus longi laboris. Cum tantâ pecuniâ damnaretur.* See N. N. 31.

Theſe Six Words, *uterque, nullus, alter, neuter, alius, ambo*, and all Adjectives of the Superlative Degree, cauſe the

Subſtantive they agree with, to be put in no other Caſe but the *Ablative*, after ſuch ſort of Verbs. The Signs in *Engliſh* after thoſe Verbs are, *of*, *for*, *from*, or *with*. Dr. *Willymot*.

Satago, *miſereor*, and *miſereſco*, govern a *Genitive* Caſe; as, *Is rerum ſuarum ſatagit*, He is about his own Affairs. *Miſerere laborum*, Pity our Misfortunes. *Generis miſereſce tui*, Have compaſſion upon your own Family.

Since *ſatago* governs a *Genitive* Caſe by virtue of its Compoſition with *ſatis*, why not an *Ablative* too, ſince *ſatis* will admit of that alſo? *Cicero* has, *Sed de loco ſatis*; and another good Author, *Conſulibus de vi ac multitudine hoſtium ſatagentibus*. N. N.

Reminiſcor, *obliviſcor*, *recordor*, and *memini*, govern a *Genitive* or an *Accuſative* Caſe.

As, *Reminiſci temporis*, or *tempus*. *Obliviſci injuriarum*, or *injurias*. *Recordari hujus rei*, or *hanc rem*. *Memento mortis*, or *mortem*.

When *memini* has after it a *Genitive*, or an *Ablative* with the Prepoſition *de*, it is often conſtrued, *to make mention of*; as, *Hujus rei meminit Poeta*. *De Herode meminit*.

Egeo and *indigeo* govern a *Genitive* or *Ablative* Caſe; as, *Egere opis*, or *ope*, To want Help. *Indigere conſolationis*, or *conſolatione*, To want Conſolation.

And ſometimes an *Accuſative*; as, *Multa egere*. *Indigere potum*.

Theſe following Verbs (which are generally uſed only in the Third Perſon) *miſereſcit*, *miſe-*

miſeret, piget, pœnitet, pudet, tædet, after their *Accuſative* Caſe of the *Perſon*, govern a *Genitive* Caſe of the *Perſon* or *Thing*.

Miſeret is found with an *Accuſative*; *Menedemi vicem miſeret me.*

The Verb *pœnitet* will take both; as, *Nos noſtri pœnitet.* This Verb has alſo other Structures: *Sub exitu vitæ ſignâ dedit pœnitentis de matrimonio Agrippinæ.*

Intereſt and *refert* govern a *Genitive* Caſe of the *Perſon* or *Thing concerned*, except *meâ, tuâ, ſuâ, noſtrâ, veſtrâ,* and *cujâ.*

They alſo govern a *Genitive* Caſe of the *Degree* of *Concernment* expreſs'd by *tanti, quanti, magni*; an Example of all which three Caſes Dr. *Willymot* has obliged us with in one ſhort Sentence: *Magni meâ & Conſulum intereſt, ne quid detrimenti capiat Res-publica.*

There is not only *intereſt ad laudem meam*, but alſo *laudis meæ*, and *laudi meæ.*

There is no Neceſſity that the *Perſon* or *Thing concerned* be in the *Genitive* Caſe: For *Horace* ſaith,

---- *Quid referat intra*
Naturæ fines viventi, jugera centum
An mille aret.---- And *Plautus, Quid id ad me, aut ad meam Rem refert, Perſæ quid Rerum gerant?*

The Verb *potior* will take after it a *Genitive*, *Accuſative*, or *Ablative* Caſe, but not in all Senſes.

He that ſays *Rebus potiri* inſtead of *Rerum potiri*, has a Language by himſelf, and ſpeaks as never *Latin* did, as far as we know. *N. N.* 34. In that of *Cæſar*, ---*Totius Galliæ ſeſe potiri poſſe ſperant*, there is an *Ellipſis* of *Imperio*, as appears from a Paſſage of the ſame Author, where it is expreſſed, --- *Perfacile eſſe* (Helvetios) *quum virtute omnibus præſtarent, totius Galliæ* Imperio *potiri.* And yet *Voſſius*, who aſſerts that every Genitive Caſe in the World is govern'd of a former *Subſtantive*, (which, by the way, is the falſeſt Rule that ever was given) makes this Structure a *Græciſm*, and takes no manner of notice of an *Ellipſis* in this Place.

Sometimes *potior* is uſed for *fruor*, and then it commonly governs an *Ablative* Caſe. Cic. *de Senectute.*

Not only *Cicero*, *Tacitus*, and *Terence*, have this Verb with an *Accuſative* Caſe, but alſo *Cornelius Nepos*, *Cæſar*, *Juſtin*, *Plautus*, *Lucretius.*

Several other Verbs are found with a *Genitive* Caſe after them, ſuch as *Abſtineo*, *adipiſcor*, *ango*, *audio*, *clueo*, *decipior*, *apiſcor*, *deſino*, *deſipio*, *diſcrucior*, *erro*, *erubeſco*, *excrucior*, *fallo*, *faſtidio*, *guſto*, *imbuo*, *impedio*, *impleo*, *indoleo*, *invideo*, *lætor*, *miror*, *neſcio*, *pendeo*, *regno*, *ſtudeo*, *vereor.* Some of theſe follow the *Greek* Structure; as, *Deſine querelarum.* Others have various Structures; as, *Pendere animi*, or *animo.*

CHAP. XIII.

Verbs governing a Dative *Caſe.*

ALL Manner of Verbs that will take *to* or *for* after them in *Engliſh*, require a *Dative* Caſe of that Noun to which any Thing is procured, of what Sort ſoever the Thing procured is.

If the Verbs are *Active*, they govern generally an *Accuſative* of the *Thing*, and a *Dative* of the *Perſon*; as, *Do librum magiſtro*, I give a Book to the Maſter. If *Paſſive*, or *Neuter*, a *Dative* only; as, *Liber datur magiſtro. Non omnibus dormio.*

This

This Acquiſition (as Grammarians call it) is well explained by *Sanctius*, Lib. II. Cap. 3. *Nulla eſt oratio, cui per modum Acquiſitionis Dativus adjungi non poſſit.* There is a great Diſpute amongſt Grammarians about the word *Acquiſitively*. Mr. *Turner*'s Explication of it is this: Words are put *Acquiſitively*, when the Obtaining, Being, or Doing of ſomething *to* or *for* the Word govern'd is ſignified.--- This that Great Man communicated to me in a Letter juſt before his Death.

Thoſe Verbs that govern this *Dative* Caſe of the *Perſon*, beſides the *Accuſative* of the *Thing* (which they govern as Verbs Tranſitives) are Verbs of *comparing, giving, reſtoring, returning, promiſing, paying, ſhewing, commanding, truſting, threatning, being angry with*, and have before this *Dative* of the *Perſon* the Signs *to* or *for* in *Engliſh*, by which they are eaſily known, and conſequently a Catalogue of them would be ſuperfluous. But thoſe that have no *Accuſative* Caſe of the *Thing*, and very often will not admit of the Signs *to* or *for* after them in *Engliſh*, are not eaſily comprehended in general Rules; but follow in alphabetical Order, for the Eaſe and Memory of the young Scholar.

Adverſor — *Neque tuæ libidini adverſabor.* Ter. Sometimes an Accuſative, *Sua facinora adverſari Deos lamentabatur.* Tac. *Adverſari tuam adverſus ſententiam.*

Adulor, — *Neque potenti adulatus eſt Antonio.* C. Nep. *Furem adulantur.* Col. Meſſieurs *de Port Royal* prefer the latter, and ſay it is *Selon Quintilien même*: I muſt confeſs I have nothing of it in my Collections from that Author.

Æmulor, — ---- *Æmulari homini*, or *hominem.* Cic.

Ancillor, — *Non enim uni privatim ancillatus ſum.* Sall.

Aſſentio, — *Aſſentire Craſſo.* Cic.

Aſſentior, — *Sed ego neque illis aſſentiebar.* Cic. or an Accuſative, *Cætera aſſentior Craſſo.* Cic.

Aſſentor, — *Huic animum aſſentari induxeris.* Ter. *Poſtremo imperavi egomet mihi, omnia aſſentari.*

Auſculto, — *Auſcultare homini*, to obey. *Auſcultare hominem*, to hearken to a Man.

Auſpico, Auſpicor, — *Rei auſpicari.* Plaut. Rud. *Auſpicare avem.* Plaut. *Militiam auſpicari.* Suet.

Auxilior,

Auxilior, *Hydropicis auxiliatur urina veſicæ apri.* Plin. *Auxiliari morbis,* or *contra morbos.* Idem.

Bacchor, *Bacchari Veneri.* --- *Bacchari in Venerem,* or *cum Venere.*

Bello *Bellare genti.* --- *Cum gente, contra gentem.* Tous les Verbes de combattre, *&c.* ſe joignent plus elegamment avec la Preposition *cum* & ſon Ablatif, qu'avec la Datif. N. M.

I believe this Obſervation is very juſt, for ſo the beſt Authors expreſs that *Relation:* of which I will give a remarkable Inſtance. *Non divitiis cum divite, neque factione cum factioſo, ſed cum ſtrenuo, Virtute, cum modeſto Pudore, cum innocente, Abſtinentiâ certabat.* Sall. *Bell. Cat.*

Blandior, *Blandior calamitatibus meis.* See *V. S.*

Caveo, *Cavere hæredi,* To take care of the Heir. See *V. S.*

Cedo, *Cedere minori.* See *V. S.*

Certo, *Tibi certet Amyntas?* Virg. See *V. S.*

Comitor, which generally governs an Accuſative Caſe, is found with a Dative in *Tully. Cæteraque, quæ comitantur huic vitæ, in quâ ſapiens nemo efficietur unquam, moderatus vero multo minus.* Cic. *Tuſc. Diſput.* 5. 35.

Competit, *Hoc illi competit.*

Conducit, *Minimè conducit Agricolæ. Columella.* L. 1.

Conſtat, *Conſtare ſibi in vitæ perpetuitate.* Cic.

Conſulo, *Conſulere homini.* See *V. S. Conſulam hanc rem amicos.*

Contingo, *Honor tibi contigit ex merito.* Ovid.

Convenit, *Neque enim decet, aut convenit nobis.* Brutus ad Cic.

Convitior, *Contra ſentientibus inhumanè convitiabantur.* Quint.

Credo, *Credere homini.*

Cupio, *Facere & cupere Helvetiis.* Cæſ. Com.

Decet, *Decet homini,* but more uſually *hominem;*

ut

ut meque teque maxime atque ingenio noſtro decuit. See Mr. *Johnſon.*

Decoquo, *Decoquere creditoribus.*

Deficio, *Deficiunt mihi tela.* Cæſ.
--- Animus ſi te non deficit æquus.

Deſervio, *Accipe per longos ſibi qui Deſerviat annos.* Ov. *Am.*

Dico, *Dixit homini.* See *Various Structure.*

Diffido, *Diffidere fortunæ.* Cic.

Diſpliceo, *Diſplicere ſibi.* Vide *Placeo.*

Doleo, *Dolet mihi cor. Doleo me.* Plaut. *Sortem meam dolens.*

Dominor, *Dominari victis, in victos,* or *in victis.* Sen.

Evenit, *Homini evenit.*

Expedit, *Expedit bonis eſſe vobis.* Ter.

Exulto, *Sola viro mulier ſpoliis Exultat ademptis.* Ov. *Am.* 1. 10.

Famulor, *Famulantur æternis ſacris.*

Faveo, *Favete huic propoſito.* Plin. Jun.

Fidem habeo, *Fidem habere homini.* Ter.

Fido, *Fidere nocti,* or *nocte.*

Formido, *Formido mihi.* See *V. S.*

Gaudeo, *Gaudeo mihi. Gaudere in ſe.* Catul.

Gratificor, *Pompeio Gratificari.* Cic.

Grator, *Grator mihi. Gratatur Reduces.* Virg.

Gratulor, *Gratulor homini. Gratulor tibi hanc rem; de hac re.*

Hæreo, *Hærere lateri. Hærere ad latus, latere, in latere.*

Imperito, *Imperitare legionibus. --- æquam rem imperito.*

Impero, *Imperare ſibi. Iræ, pecuniam.* Cic.

Indulgeo, *Huic legioni Cæſar indulſerat præcipuè,* Cæſ. Com. *Nimis me indulgeo.* Ter.

Inſidior, *- - - - Lupus inſidiatur ovili.* Virg.

Interdico, *Interdicere homini aquâ & igni.*

Iraſcor, *Iraſci homini. Iraſci vicem alicujus.*

Jubeo, *Juſſitque militibus ſuis.* Cæſ.

Juro, *Jurare homini.* See *Various Structure.*

Juvat, *Quando ita tibi juvat.* Plaut. but more uſually *juvat te.*

Lenocinor, *Tibi lenocinabitur.* Cic.

Libet,

Libet, Licet, Liquet, } *mihi.*

Medeor, *Mederi vulneribus. Plagas oleo & vino medemur.* P. Ar.

Medicor, ----*Senibus medicantur anhelis. Iſtum medicabor metum.*

Metuo, *Metuo tibi, propter te.* See *Various Struct.*

Mitto, *Mittere homini,* or *ad hominem.*

Moderor, *Orationi moderari. Curſum moderari.*

Morem gero, *Animo morem geſſero.*

Morigeror, *Adoleſcenti eſſes morigeratus.* Ter.

Nego, *Natura mihi formam negavit.*

Noceo, *Nocere homini,* very rarely *hominem.* Plaut.

Obedio, *Obedire Regi.*

Officio, *Libertati Officere.*

Operor, *Divinæ rei operari.*

Opitulor, *Opitulari rei-publicæ.* ----*Contra vanas ſpecies.* Pl.

Oportet, ----*Homini ſervo ſuos Domitos habere oportet oculos, & manus, Orationemque*; but generally *oportet ſervum.*

Palpor, *Palpari equo,* or *equum.*

Parco, *Homini.* See *V. S.*

Parentor, *In quo luxuriæ Parentatur.* Sen. *de V. B.* 11.

Pareo, Patet, Patrocinor, Permitto, Perſuadeo, Placeo, } *Homini.* See *V. S.*

Præſto, *Præſtare gallis,* or *gallos.* See *V. S.*

Præſtolor, *Præſtolari homini,* or *hominem.*

Proficio, *Proficere homini.* See *V. S.*

Propinquo, *Propinquare homini.*

Pugno, *Placidone etiam pugnabis amori?* See *Bello*; and yet *oppugno* always governs an *Accuſative* Caſe.

Reclamo, Refragor, Reluctor, } *Rei,* or *homini,* or both.

Renun-

Renuntio, Repugno, Reſiſto,	} *Rei* or *homini*, or both.
Reſpondeo,	*Reſpondere homini.* - - - *Ad rem.*
Reſponſo,	*Reſponſare palato.*
Scribo,	*Scribere homini*, or *ad hominem.*
Sequor,	*Plautus* once uſeth a Dative after *Sequor.* *Voluptati ſequi.*
Servio,	*Servire homini*, or *rei.*
Studeo,	*Studere rei. Studere rem.*
Suadeo,	*Suadere homini. Suadere rem.*
Succenſeo,	*Dii hominibus ſuccenſent.*
Suffragor,	*Laudibus ſuffragari.*
Suppedito,	*Suppeditare homini*, or *rei.*
Supplico,	*Deo ſupplicare.*
Tempero,	*Temperare homini, rei.*
Timeo,	*Timere mihi.* See *V. S.*
Vaco,	*Vacare homini*, or *rei.* See *V. S.*
Velificor,	*Favori velificatus eſt.* L. Fl. *Honori.* Cic.
Vereor,	*Vos mihi veremini.* Cic.
Vitulor,	*Jovi vitulor.* Plaut. *Perſ.* 2. 3. 5.

The *Accuſative* Caſe with *Ad* is uſed after Verbs of *Motion*, as alſo after ſuch Verbs, as *Adjungo, Alliceo, Attineo, Conduco, Hortor, Incito, Inſtigo, Invito, Laceſſo, Pelliceo, Pertineo, Provoco, Specto, Valeo, Voco*, &c. Which belong to Verbs of various Structure.

Verbs of *Comparing* govern a *Dative* Caſe, an *Accuſative* with *Ad*, or an *Ablative*, - - - Madam *Dacier* upon the following Paſſage of *Terence*. - - - *Nec Comparandus hic quidem ad illum eſt*, Eunuch. 4. 4. 14. has this Criticiſm.

Il eſt bon de remarquer icy la beauté des termes dont Terence ſe ſert. Il y a bien de la difference entre, Nec Comparandus ad illum, *&* Nec Comparandus illi, *ou* Cum illo. *Le premier marque une difference infinie, & le dernier marque ſeulement, qu'il n'y a pas de Compariſon à faire, quoique cela ne ſoit pas inegal en tout.*

Several Verbs compounded with *præ*, *ad*, *con*, *ſub*, *ante*, *poſt*, *ob*, *in* and *inter*, require a *Dative* Caſe after them.

Beſides thoſe nine *Prepoſitions*, there are four, *Circum, Contra, Re, Super*, which ſometimes alter the Structure of the ſimple *Verb*, and in ſome Uſes require a *Dative*, as well as any of them, and ſometimes another Caſe. N. N. *Luctus ſæpe lætitiæ ſupervenit.* See *V. S.*

Not all, by One Thouſand Seventy One, of which ſee a Catalogue in the Indefatigable Mr. *Johnſon*. --- N. N. P. 40. *&c.* To which add, *Accedo, Accurro, Adæquo, Adequito, Inclamo, Incurro, Inhio, Incido, Impluo, Inno, Interfluo, Interpono, Poſtputo, Subeo, Submitto*, which either have no *Dative* Caſe, or elſe have various Structure. --- *Indipiſcor* has a *Genitive* in *Plautus, Indipiſcor Mercedis. Inſervio* does not always govern a *Dative* Caſe. *Unum inſervire Amantem.*

Verbs compounded with *ſatis*, *benè* and *malè* govern a *Dative* Caſe; as, *Amicitiæ ſatisfacere*, To do all that Friendſhip can require. *Ingratis benefacere*, To do good to the Ungrateful. *Malefacere Nemini*, To do no body any hurt.

Maledico governs an *Accuſative* Caſe in *Petron. Arbiter*: *Maledicere Trimalchionem cœpit.*

The Verb *Sum* and its Compounds, except *Poſſum*, will in ſome Senſes have a *Dative* Caſe after them.

And all theſe Compounds have a great Variety of Structure. See *V. S.*

Several Verbs will admit of two *Dative* Caſes after them, one of the *Perſon*, and another of the *Thing*; as, *Hæc res eſt mihi voluptati*, This Thing is to me a Pleaſure.

If the Verbs be *Active*, they will have an *Accuſative* Caſe after them beſides theſe two *Datives*, as, *Id ſibi habet laudi.*

These Verbs are *Deputo, do, duco, habeo, ſum, tribuo, verto*, &c. But this Relation is expreſs'd ſeveral other ways; ſometimes by an *Accuſative* Caſe with *ad* or *in*, and ſometimes by an *Ablative* with *in*; as, *Ad laudem vertere, in Crimen vertere; in gloriâ ducere.*

Mihi, tibi, ſibi, are ſometimes added for Elegance only, as, *Quo tantum mihi dexter abis?* Virg.

Hunc dicendi morem ac colorem & Britannica lingua habet vulgo. As ſpeak *me* fair to him. Take *me* him up briskly. *Cowper.*

CHAP. XIV.

Verbs governing an Accuſative *Caſe.*

VERBS *Tranſitives*, of what Sort ſoever they be, will have an *Accuſative* Caſe after them of the *Perſon* or *Thing*, that anſwers to the Queſtion whom, or what——as, *Intemperantiam cave*, Beware of Intemperance. *Ama virtutem*, Love Virtue. *Deum venerare*, Reverence God. A Verb *Tranſitive* is a Verb, whoſe Action doth not terminate in it ſelf, but paſſeth on ſome other Perſon or Thing.

Verbs *Neuters* will take after them an *Accuſative* Caſe of their own Original and Signification, as *Vivere vitam. Olere unguentum. Servire ſervitutem. Vox non hominem ſonat.*

And ſometimes we find them governing an *Ablative* Caſe; as, *Morte obire repentinâ.* Where, I believe, the *Accuſative* Caſe would not be *Latin.*

An *Accuſative* Caſe is found after ſeveral Verbs in Imitation of the *Greek* Syntax, as *Candet dentes. Ægrotat animum.*

+ Ciceros epiſtles Lr. ep. 6. B. 5. ad fa.

mum. The Sign is *in*, or *as to*---This Relation is alſo often put in the *Ablative* Caſe, as *Ægrotat animo*, and then the Sign is *in*. And ſometimes in the *Genitive*, as *deſipit mentis.*

Some Verbs govern an *Accuſative* Caſe by Vertue of the Prepoſition with which they are compounded, as *Adeo patrem. Villam prætereo. Portam præterfluit amnis.* In *Evadere viam.* Virg. ---*E* ſeems to be the ſame as *extra*, as *ex* ſeems to be in *excedere modum. Præ* ſeems to be put for *Præter*, in *Prævertitur Hebrum.*

Verbs of *Admoniſhing*, of *Asking*, of *Concealing*, of *Exhorting*, and of *Inſtructing*, ſometimes govern two *Accuſative* Caſes, one of the *Perſon* and another of the Thing;

As, *Eam rem nos locus admonuit. Æduos frumentum flagitare.--- Celare arcana amicum. ---Hortor te hanc rem. Doceo te Grammaticam.*

Verbs of Asking change their *Accuſative* Caſe of the *Perſon*, into an *Ablative* with a Prepoſition; as, *Poſtulo nihil niſi honeſtum ab amico.*

Verbs of *Inſtructing* change their *Accuſative* Caſe of the Thing into an *Ablative*, with the Prepoſition *de*; as, *Primum quod magnis doceo de rebus.*---Lucret. 1. 930. *Docere Pontificum Collegium de rebus divinis.* Cic. Or.

CHAP. XV.

Verbs governing an Ablative *Caſe.*

ALL Sort of Verbs take after them an *Ablative* Caſe of that Word, which ſignifies the *Inſtrument*, or *Means in general.*

The

The Cauſe. The Manner how. The material Inſtrument. Or, *the Manner uſed in doing.* As,

Dæmona non Armis, ſed Morte ſubegit Ieſus.
Oderunt peccare Boni, Virtutis amore.

Si illud, quod maxime opus eſt jactu, non cadit, Illud, quod cecidit forte, id Arte ut corrigas.

- - - - - Immedicabile vulnus
Enſe recidendum.

Æquâ Res commodæ non facile capiuntur mente. The Signs in *Engliſh* are, *After, At, By, For, In,* or *With.*

The *Ablative* Caſe of the *Cauſe,* or *Manner of doing,* is ſometimes found with a Prepoſition. As, *---Cum irâ nihil rectè fieri poteſt. ---Nec loqui præ Amore potuit. ---Laborare ex Renibus. ---Propter Amorem, uxorem nolis ducere. Homines per omnia Genera morborum & ægrotent, & moriantur.* Celſ. *Præf.* 2. *Tacitus* expreſſeth this *Relation* two ways in one Sentence. *Morte fortuitâ an per venenum extinctus eſſet.*

The material Inſtrument may alſo have the Prepoſition, as *Arare cum Vomere.* See *Sanctius.* 771.

Verbs of *buying* and *ſelling* govern an *Ablative* Caſe of the Word of *Price:* Which Word hath uſually the Sign, *At, For, In,* ſometimes *With* before it in *Engliſh.* As,

- - - Nocet empta dolore Voluptas.

Theſe *Genitive* Caſes, *Tanti, Quanti, Pluris, Minoris, Tantivis, Tantidem, Quantivis, Quantilibet, Quanticunque,* are put after theſe Verbs without *Pretii.* ---If the Subſtantive be added, then they are put in the *Ablative* Caſe; as, *Minori pretio vendidi quam emi.* But after other Verbs, in the *Genitive*; as, *Videtur eſſe quantivis Pretii.* The Subſtantive is ſeldom expreſs'd with ſuch Adjectives; as, *Vilis, Minimus.*

The Verb *Valeo* governs an *Accuſative* or *Ablative* Caſe of the Word of Price: As, *---Hordei Granum valet Viginti Gemmas,* or *Gemmis.*

The Noun of Price may alſo have *Ad* before it; as, *Emere ad Viginti minas.*

Some-

Sometimes the Word of Price is put in the *Ablative* Caſe after other Verbs, beſides thoſe of *Buying* and *Selling*; as, *Nec Pueri credunt, niſi qui nondum ære lavantur.* N. N.

Theſe ſeveral Sorts of Verbs following govern an *Ablative* Caſe.

(1.) Verbs of Abounding, ſuch as *Abundo, affluo, circumfluo, exubero, fluo, mano, redundo, ſcateo.*

(2.) Verbs of Wanting, ſuch as *Careo, deficio, egeo, indigeo, vaco.*

(3.) Filling, as *Augeo, compleo, cumulo, expleo, farcio, locupleto, obruo, obſaturo, ſatio, ſaturo, accumulo.*

(4.) Emptying, as *Exhaurio, emungo, expleo, ſpolio, viduo.*

(5.) Loading, *Onero, opprimo.*

(6.) Unloading, *Emungo, exonero, fraudo, levo, orbo, privo.*

(7.) Binding, *Alligo, aſtringo, obligo, impedio, implico, irretio.*

(8.) Looſing, as *Expedio, exſolvo, libero, ſolvo.*

(9.) Cloathing, *Amicio, calceo, circundo, induo, inſterno, orno, ſepio, tego, veſtio.*

(10.) Stripping, *Depaupero, exuo, nudo, paupero, trunco, viduo.*

Beſides this *Ablative* Caſe, thoſe of them that are Tranſitives, firſt govern an *Accuſative* Caſe.

Several of theſe Verbs govern a *Genitive* or *Accuſative*, which the following *Alphabet* will direct to, and the various Structure muſt be reſerved to a Treatiſe wrote on purpoſe upon that Subject.

Abundo,	*Quarum abundamus rerum.*
Careo,	Genitive or Accuſative, *Nam, dum abs te abſum, omnes mihi labores fuere quos cepi leves, Præterquam tui Carendum quod erat.* Ter. *Heaut.* 2. 4. 19. *Quia id quod amo Careo.*
Compleo,	*Carcer mercatorum eſt completus. Erroris illos complebo.*
Egeo,	See Chapter the 11th.
Gravo,	- - - *Nec me labor iſte gravabit.*
Impleo,	*Implentur Veteris Bacchi, pinguiſque Ferinæ.*
Indigeo,	See Chapter the 11th.
Levo,	*Ut me jam omnium laborum levas.*
Obſaturo,	*Iſtius obſaturabere.*

Parti-

Particípo, *Servum ſui participat Conſilii.*
Satio, Genitive or Ablative, - - - *Sed cum Satiata ferinæ*
Dextera cædis erat. Ov. *Metam.* 7. 708.
Scateo, *Scatere ferarum.*

Theſe Deponents, *Fruor, fungor, veſcor, utor,* commonly govern an *Ablative* Caſe.

But they are ſometimes found with an *Accuſative*; as, *Ingenium frui. Munus fungi. Veſci abſinthium.*

Si quid uti voluiſſet. Corn. N. Att. 8. And ſo the Compound, *Operam abuti.*

Dignor governs an *Accuſative* of the Perſon, and an *Ablative* of the Thing; as, - - - *Non tali me dignor honore.*

Communico, munero, muto, ſuperſedeo, vivo, belong to various Structure.

Mereor governs an *Ablative* Caſe with *de*; as, *Quid de te merui. Meritus de me eſt.*

Verbs of *Receiving*, *Diſtance*, or *Taking away*, govern an *Ablative* Caſe with ſome of theſe Prepoſitions, *a*, *ab*, *de*, *e*, or *ex*, beſides the *Accuſative* when they are Tranſitive.

Amongſt the Firſt are reckoned, *Accipio, audio, diſco, intelligo,* &c. ---The Second, *Abſum, diſcrepo, diſſentio, diſto,* &c. ---The Third, *Adimo, aufero, demo, eripio, ſubduco, ſubtraho.*

Mr. *Johnſon*'s Rule for theſe Verbs is this: The *Terminus a quo*, in all the Progreſſions of *Time, Place, Number, Order, Cauſe,* muſt be the *Ablative* Caſe with a Prepoſition before it. N. N. 75.

After Verbs of taking away, we often find a *Dative* Caſe; as, *Eripe te moræ.* But not always, as, *Quis igitur eum ab illâ abſtraxit niſi ego.*

Eripiunt ſubito nubes Cœlumque diemque
Teucrorum ex oculis. - - - Virg.

Verbs

Verbs of *Motion* and *Abſtinence* govern an *Ablative* Caſe with or without a Prepoſition; as, *Diſtare foro*, or *a foro*. *Abſtinere vino*, or *a vino*, tho' in ſome there may be a Limitation. N. N. 77.

Verbs of *Comparing* or *Exceeding*, govern an *Ablative* of thoſe Nouns which ſignify the Meaſure of Exceſs; as, *Suavitate & brevitate dicendi Magiſtro præſtitit Ariſtoteles.*

When two *Nouns*, a *Noun* and a *Pronoun* (or either *Noun* or *Pronoun*, with a *Participle*) are found together in the *Ablative* Caſe, and ſeem not to be govern'd or depend upon any Thing, and are not join'd to any other Word; but may be conſtrued firſt, and look like a Sentence of themſelves: this is called the *Ablative* Caſe *Abſolute:*

As *Cæſare duce, vinces. Me duce, vinces. Cæſare veniente, vinces. Me veniente, vinces.*

But how juſtly theſe *Ablative* Caſes are called *Abſolute* may be ſeen, N. N. 9.---80.---

The Sign is *being*, when the *Participle* is not of the *Preſent* Tenſe; as *Hactenus Attico vivo, Atticus* being yet alive.

Theſe *Ablative* Caſes may be reſolv'd by ſome of theſe Words, *Dum, cum, quando, ſi, poſtquam, quoniam*, not by any of them, but by ſuch of them only as the Relation requires. ---As, *Me duce*, that is, *ſi ego dux fuero*, If I ſhall be made General. *Cicerone gubernante R. P.* that is, *Cum Cicero gubernaret*, When *Cicero* govern'd. *Saturno Rege*, that is, *Dum Saturnus erat Rex*, When *Saturn* was King. *Nil deſperandum Chriſto duce*, that is, *Si*, or *quoniam Chriſtus ſit dux.*

The learned *French* Critick has obſerved very well, That *Mutatæ frontis* is the *Genitive* Caſe *Abſolute* inſtead of an *Ablative, à la maniere des Grecs.* Hor. *Sat.* 8. *L.* 2. *Od.* 34. And I cannot ſee how another *Genitive* Caſe in the ſame Author can be accounted for any other way. *Od.* 8. *L.* 3.

Sume, Mæcenas, Cyathos amici
Soſpitis centum.

A Sen-

A Sentence may be thus uſed with a Participle, like an *Ablative* Caſe; as, *Audito Cæſarem cum omnibus copiis adventare.* The Dependence and Government of all the Caſes have been ſpoken to, except the *Vocative*, which has no Dependence or Government upon any thing in a Sentence, but may be made uſe of without Reſpect to any other Word; or rather is not Part of the Sentence, as Mr. *Johnſon* well expreſſeth it, but an independent Term to call upon the Perſon we ſpeak to.

See more of the Vocative Caſe, *Gram. Com.* P. 132.

CHAP. XVI.

Of the Conſtruction of Verbs Paſſives.

VERBS *Paſſives* will take after them an *Ablative* Caſe of the *Doer*, with *a* or *ab*; as, *Paupertas oſtendit a quibus amaris*, Poverty ſhews by whom you are loved. *Nihil rectè fieri poteſt ab irato*, Nothing can be done well by an angry Man: *Or*, An angry Man can do nothing well.

Theſe Prepoſitions are ſometimes omitted; as, *Colitur linigerâ turbâ.* Ov. M. *Omnia reguntur divinâ mente & Providentiâ.*

Sometimes we find a *Dative* after Verbs Paſſives; as, *Quæ neque Senatui, neque Populo, neque cuiquam bono probatur.* Cic.

- - - Cava buccina ſumitur illi
Tortilis. - - - Ov. M.

The *Paſſives* of thoſe *Actives*, which govern two *Accuſative* Caſes, govern one; as, *Pauperes docentur Evangelium*, But this Rule is not without Exceptions. - - - For, tho' *Celo* will govern two *Accuſative* Caſes, yet *Celor* is found with a

Dative after it in *Cornelius Nepos*. ---*Id Alcibiadi diutius celari non potuit.* Alcib. 5.

Verbs Paſſives ſometimes govern the Caſes of the Actives; as, *Arguimur lentæ crimine pigritiæ.* Mart. 11. 79.

Paſſives take alſo an *Accuſative* Caſe in Imitation of the *Greeks*; as, *Nequit expleri mentem.*

Verbs *Perſonals Paſſives* (as they are called) have the ſame Conſtruction as other *Paſſives* have.

When Verbs *Neuters* are uſed in the *Paſſive* Voice *Perſonally*, they may be reſolved into the *Nominative* and Verb *Perſonal*; as, *Non poteſt jucundè vivi, niſi cum virtute vivatur*; that is, *Non poſſunt ulli vivere jucundè, niſi cum virtute vivant.* And then they govern the Caſe of the Verb *Neuter*, from whence they are taken; as, *Parcatur ſumptui.* When a Verb *Neuter* is uſed in the third Perſon of the *Paſſive* Voice, it will ſtand with a Prepoſition for all Perſons in both Numbers; as, *Fletur a me, a te, ab homine, a nobis, a vobis, ab hominibus.* And is beſt *engliſhed by*, I lament, thou lamenteſt, *&c.*

When a Verb *Perſonal* is changed into an *Impersonal*, the Nominative or Accuſative Caſe is turned into a Dative, and the *Infinitive* Active into a *Paſſive*. As inſtead of *Fœminæ fœcundiores honorari debent*, or, *Fœminas fœcundiores honorare debemus*, *Columella* ſays, *Fœminis fœcundioribus honorari debet.*

CHAP. XVII.

Of the Infinitive Mood, *and its* Conſtruction.

THE *Infinitive* Mood either agrees with the *Accuſative* Caſe that comes before it, or is governed of an Adjective, another *Infinitive* Mood, Participle, Subſtantive or Verb;

Verb; as, *Deum eſſe Authorem*, That God is the Author. *Avidus promittere*, Greedy to promiſe. *Id poſſe effici*, That it might be effected. *Nutrix cogenda eſt exerceri*, The Nurſe muſt be obliged to uſe Exerciſe. *Tempus eſt abire*, It is time to go. *Cupio diſcere*, I deſire to learn.

When the *Infinitive* Mood agrees with an Accuſative Caſe, the Conjunction *That* is often put before ſuch Caſe; but when it is governed, the Particle *To* is generally ſet before it: As in the Examples.

The *Infinitive* Mood is a Noun *Subſtantive* of the Neuter Gender, ſingular Number, invariable, and is uſed as other Nouns *Subſtantives* are. In the *Nominative*, as *Poſſe loqui eripitur*, that is, *Potentia loquendi*. *Genitive*, as *Certa mori*, that is, *Moriendi*. *Dative*, as *Ætas apta regi*, that is, *Regimini*, or *Rectioni*. *Accuſative*, as *Non tanti emo pœnitere*, that is, *pœnitentiam*. *Vocative*, as *O viveré noſtrum*, that is, *O vita noſtra*. *Ablative*, as *Dignus amari*, that is, *amore*. And as ſuch it was uſed by our Poets, as appears from the great *Spencer*.

For not to have been dipt in Lethe *Lake,*
Could ſave the Son of Thetis *from to die:*
But that blind Bard *did him immortal make,*
With Verſes dipt in Dew of Caſtalie.

Sometimes it is uſed for the *Gerund* in *do*; as, *Ego ſum defeſſus quærere*, for *quærendo*, I am weary of ſeeking; for the ſame Author ſaith, *Sum defeſſus quæritando*. *Noſtros navibus egredi prohibebant*. Cæſar. They hindred our Soldiers from landing.

See more of the *Infinitive* Mood. *Gram. Com.* N. N.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of Gerunds, *and their Conſtruction.*

GERUNDS govern ſuch Caſes, as the *Verbs* they come from; as, *Otium ſcribendi literas*, Leiſure to write a Letter.

Gerunds are Nouns Subſtantive Verbals: The *Gerund* in *dum* is the *Nominative* or *Accuſative* Caſe; the *Gerund* in *di*, the *Genitive*; the *Gerund* in *do*, the *Dative* or *Ablative*: So that the *Gerund* is a *Pentaptote* of the ſecond Declenſion, having all Caſes but the *Vocative*.

The *Gerund* in *dum* is either the *Nominative* Caſe to the Verb *eſt*, and is generally rendred into *Engliſh* by *muſt* or *ought*; as, *Orandum eſt*, We muſt pray: Or elſe it is uſed after ſome of theſe Prepoſitions, *Ad*, *ante*, *inter*, *ob*, or *propter*.

When *inter* is joined with this *Gerund*, it ſignifies at the very Time, or in the midſt of doing a Thing; as, *Inter prandendum*, Whilſt I was at Dinner.

The *Gerund* in *di* is either governed of a former Subſtantive, or of an *Adjective*, which governs a *Genitive* Caſe; as, *Libido augendi opes*, The Deſire to increaſe, or of increaſing Wealth. *Cupidus diſcendi*, Deſirous to learn, or of learning.

The *Gerund* in *do* is uſed after *Verbs* or *Participles* as other *Ablative* Caſes, either with or without a Prepoſition; as, *Ira eſt prohibenda in puniendo*, Anger is to be debarr'd in puniſhing. *Mens diſcendo alitur*, The Mind is nouriſhed by Learning. And ſometimes after *Adjectives* in manner of a *Dative* Caſe; as, *Aptus diſcendo*, Apt to learn.

The *Gerunds* are elegantly turned into the *Participles* of the *Future* in *dus*, which Grammarians call *Gerundive Adjectives*; and then the Word that follows the *Gerund* takes the Caſe

Caſe of the *Gerund*, and the *Gerund* being chang'd into the Participle agrees with it; as inſtead of *Cupiditas augendi opes*, they ſay in Latin, *Cupiditas augendarum opum*. And ſo in the reſt of the *Gerunds*.

The *Gerunds* are uſed *Paſſively* as well as *Actively*; as, *Cum ipſe ad imperandum Tiſidium vocaretur*, that is, *Ut imperaretur*. Salluſt. Bell. Jug.

Athenas erudiendi gratiâ miſſus, that is, *Ut erudiretur*. --- *Uritque videndo Fœmina*.--- that is, *Dum videtur*.

CHAP. XIX.

Of the Supines, *and their Conſtruction.*

THE firſt *Supine* is commonly uſed after *Verbs* or *Participles* of *Motion*, and will govern the ſame Caſe as the *Verb* it is derived from; as, *Nutricem accerſitum iit*, He went to call the Nurſe.

But ſometimes it is uſed after other Verbs; as, *Copias ad me miſſum facias*. Tull. Ep.

The latter *Supine* is governed as other Nouns of the like Relation, very often of an *Adjective*; as, *Turpe dictu*, Filthy to be ſpoken.

Supines are *Verbal* Subſtantives of the fourth Declenſion. The firſt is the *Accuſative* Caſe, the latter the *Ablative*; moſt of them having only theſe two left.

The firſt *Supine* ſometimes ſignifies *Paſſively*; as, *Mulier uſurpatum iſſet*, for *Ut uſurparetur*. And the latter *Supine Actively*; as, *Cæſar rarus egreſſu. Non eſt facile inventu qui deſcendat*. Cic.

The

The firſt *Supines* in Neuter Paſſives have Paſſive Significations; as, *Non conductus ſum* vapulatum. This *Supine* is uſed with the Infinitive *iri*, as in that of *Terence*; *Cum interea rumor venit Gladiatores* datum *iri:* Which is very apt to puzzle young Scholars. And ſo is the Participle in *rus* uſed; as, *Credo inimicos meos hoc* dicturum.

Ponitur (i. e. *Supinum*) *&* abſolute cum *verbo eſt*; ut, *Actum eſt, Ilicet, periiſti, Itum eſt in Viſcera terræ. Ceſſatum eſt ſatis. Lilly's* Grammar.

He who does not ſee that *Actum, itum, ceſſatum*, are here all *Participles*, and not *Supines*, has not the Sight of a Mole; and that the *Infinitive* of their Verbs are underſtood with them, or ſome Neuter cognate Subſtantive; as, *Itum eſt*, i. e. *ire*, or *iter itum eſt. Agere actum eſt. Ceſſare ceſſatum eſt.* N. N. 82.

CHAP. XX.

Of the Conſtruction of Participles.

PArticiples govern ſuch Caſes, as the Verbs they are derived from; as, *Imitari, imitans, imitatus, imitaturus* Chriſtum, To imitate, or imitating Chriſt.

The Participle in *dus* commonly takes after it a *Dative* Caſe; as, *Diligendus patri*, but not always; as,

---- *Oſcula jungit*
Nec moderata ſatis, nec ſic a Virgine danda. Ov. M.

The *Participle* of the *Future* in *dus* is often uſed inſtead of the *Infinitive* Mood Paſſive; as, *Potandus datur Hauſtus. Potanda permittitur Aqua frigida.*

Some Deponents and Neuters have this Participle; ſuch as *Adulandus, erubeſcendus, hortandus, ſilendus, tacendus.* The common Signification of this Participle is to repreſent a

Thing which ought to be done; as, *Alia arma Latinis - - - Quærenda.*

It is uſed with other Tenſes of *ſum*, beſides the Preſent Tenſe; as, *Prohibendus erit Bos potione per Triduum, primoque die cibo abſtinendus.* Col. 219. The Oxe *muſt be kept*, or *ought to be kept* from Water for three Days, and from Meat the firſt Day. And in the Preter-imperfect alſo; as,

- - - Qui mollibus annis
In patrias artes erudiendus erat. *Ov. Ep.* Pen. Ulyſſ.

Who might be taught his Father's Art.

Oriundus and *Volvendus* are put for *Ortus* and *Volutus*; as,

- - - Sumus omnes ſemine Oriundi. Lucret.
- - - Volvenda dies en attulit ultro. Virg.

When *Participles* are changed into Nouns, they govern a *Genitive* Caſe; as, *Amans Patriæ*, A Lover of his Country. Sometimes an *Accuſative* with *ad*; as, *Equi ad certamina laborum patientiſſimi.*

Theſe Nouns Grammarians call *Participial Adjectives*: Mr. *Johnſon* very properly, I think, names them *Tranſitive Adjectives*, becauſe the Participles of many Verbs Tranſitive take this Caſe. Which Participles *will not* govern a Genitive Caſe, it is hard to ſay; but I am ſure theſe following will, *Abſtinens, abundans, amans, appetens, audiens,* (with *ſum*) *cupiens, deſpiciens, diligens, eludens, fidens, florens, fugiens, fugitans, furens, metuens, negligens, obſervans, obtegens, patiens, pavens, petens, potens, redolens, retinens, ſciens, ſitiens, timiens, tolerans, verens.*

Participles become *Tranſitive Adjectives*, when they are conſtrued with a Caſe, or compounded with a Prepoſition, that the Verb will not admit of, and when they form Compariſon, or expreſs no Difference of Time; as, *Amans vini. --- Indoctus. --- Doctus, doctior, doctiſſimus. --- Profuſus.*

The Difference betwixt *Profuſus* the *Participle*, and *Profuſus* the *Participial Adjective* is this, that the *Participle* ſignifies, *Having being poured forth*; as, *Lachrymis vultum lavêre profuſis.* Whereas the *Participial Adjective* ſignifies *Profuſe* or *Laviſh*, as *Sui Profuſus.* Dr. *Willymott.*

There is alſo a Difference between the other *Participles*, and the *Tranſitive Adjectives*. *Patiens inediam* is ſpoke of one, who is actually hungry. *Patiens inediæ*, of one who can

can bear Hunger. - - - *Doctus linguam Gallicam*, ſignifies a Man, who has been taught *French*: But, *Doctus linguæ Gallicæ*, A Man, who is Maſter of the *French* Tongue.

Exoſus and *Peroſus* govern a *Dative* Caſe, when they ſignify *Paſſively*; as *Diis exoſus. Peroſus mulieri Aſtronomus.*

And when they ſignify *Actively*, an *Accuſative*; as, *Exoſus patrios mores. Plebs conſulum nomen peroſa.* - - - *Exoſus* is alſo found with an *Ablative* Caſe; as *Exoſus hoſte.* And *Peroſus* with a *Genitive*; as *Immundæ ſegnitiæ peroſa eſt.* Colum.

Pertæſus governs a *Genitive*, or an *Accuſative*; as, *Lenitudinis pertæſa. Pertæſus ignaviam.*

Theſe Participles, *Creatus, cretus, editus, generatus, genitus, natus, ortus, procreatus, prognatus, ſatus*, govern an *Ablative* Caſe alone, or with one of theſe Prepoſitions, *a, ab, de, e, ex*, or *in*; as, *Trojano a ſanguine Cretus. Ab origine* Ortus *eâdem. De Stirpe humili creatus.*

- - - Scires è ſanguine natos.
Ex me non natos, ſed ex fratre.

Orta in nobis & procreata. Cic. And in another Senſe an Ablative with *cum*; as, *Porcus cum ore humano Genitus.* Liv.

Some of the Participles of the Preterperfect Tenſe of the Verb *Deponent* ſignify *Actively*, as *ſequutus*; and ſome *Paſſively*, as *Abominatus.* See the Annotators.

CHAP. XXI.

Of the Conſtruction of Words, *which ſignify* Time, *or* Part *of* Time.

NOUNS that ſignify *Time*, or *Part* of *Time*, are put in the *Accuſative* or *Ablative* Caſes, with or without a Prepoſition; as, *Diebus paucis*, or *in diebus paucis. Annos decem*

decem ſtuduit, or *per annos decem ſtuduit*, He ſtudied ten Years.

Theſe Prepoſitions are, *Ad, ante, de, in, intra, per, poſt.*

This Rule puts me in mind of a nice Diſtinction of *Varro*'s betwixt *Quarto Prætorem fieri*, and *Quartum*: The *former* he makes to ſignify the *Fourth in Order*, three *Prætors* having been created before; the *latter* he makes to ſignify the *Fourth* Time *Prætor*: *Quarto* refers to *Loco*, and *Quartum* to *Tempus*. But notwithſtanding this Opinion of *Varro*, *A. Gellius* tells us of a very remarkable Diſpute that happened at *Rome*, when *Pompey* was to dedicate a Temple to Victory, whether in his Title in the Inſcription it ſhould be *Conſul Tertio*, or *Tertium*; which the learned Men not being able to decide, *Pompey* ask'd *Cicero*'s Opinion, who adviſed him to ſtop at the laſt *T*, and make it *Tert.* ---*Ut Verbo non perſcripto, Res quidem demonſtraretur, ſed dictio tamen ambigua Verbi lateret.*

CHAP. XXII.

Of the Conſtruction of Words *ſignifying* Place.

NOUNS ſignifying *Space*, *Diſtance*, or *Meaſure* of a *Place*, are put in the *Accuſative* or *Ablative* Caſe; as, *Abeſt ab urbe exercitus Paſſus mille*, or *paſſibus mille*, The Army is diſtant from the City a thouſand Paces.

Sometimes *Circiter* is added to this *Accuſative* Caſe; as, *Circiter paſſus* 600 *ab his caſtris idoneum locum delegit.*

Common Names of Places, as *Town, City, Church, School,* &c. alſo proper Names of whole *Countries, Provinces,* or *Nations,* are generally uſed after Verbs of moving or remaining, with one of theſe Prepoſitions, *Ab, ad, ex, in,* or *per*; as, *Proficiſcor ab urbe. Eo ad Italiam per Galliam.*

The proper Name of a *City* or *Town,* which can be render'd in *Engliſh* by *at* or *in,* is often put in the *Genitive* Caſe, if the Name of the Place be of the firſt or ſecond Declenſion, and ſingular Number; as, *Quid Romæ faciam?* What ſhall I do at *Rome?*

Whether *Cæſar* expreſſeth this Relation more frequently by the *Genitive* or *Accuſative* Caſe with *ad,* is no eaſy thing to determine. ---I have now lying before me *Forty Three* Paſſages with an *Accuſative* Caſe with *ad,* and *two* with *apud* out of his Commentaries: they are to be found alſo very often in other Authors.

If the proper Name of the *City* or *Town* want the ſingular Number, then it is uſed in the *Ablative* Caſe; as, *Studui Athenis,* I ſtudy'd at *Athens.* --- And ſometimes if it be of the third Declenſion; as,

Romæ Tybur amo ventoſum, Tybure Romam.

Rus is uſed like a proper Name of the third Declenſion.

Theſe four Words, *Bellum, domus, humus, militia,* with theſe Signs, *at, in,* or *on* before them, are uſed in the *Genitive* Caſe, as the proper Names of Cities and Towns are; as, *Domi Bellique otioſi vivitis. Una ſemper Militiæ & domi fuimus. Apponere Humi.*

Many Grammarians obſerve here of *Domi,* and very juſtly, that it denotes the Place where one dwells, but *Domûs* denotes the Building: So that *ſum domi* ſignifies, I am at home; but *Pars domûs ruit,* A Part of the Houſe is fallen.

N. B. *Terence* ſeems to uſe *Domi* for *Domûs*. Eunuch. iv. 7. 45. Domi *fociq; fac viciſſim ut memineris*. And *Virgil*, *Domo* for *Domu*. *Abde domo*. Geo. iij. 96. Mr. *Ruddiman* 168.

The proper Name of a *Town* or *City* is put in the *Accuſative* Caſe after Verbs of moving to a Place; as, *Naviget Anticyras*, Let him ſail to *Anticyræ*.

The Prepoſition is frequently expreſs'd here; as, *Ad Genevam pervenit*. Cæſ. *Comm.* And generally before Places of the Plural Number; as, *Ad Annas, ad Cannas, ad Furcas Caudinas*. See *Livy*.

Other Names of Places, ſuch as *Ager, littus, mons, terra, villa, domus* and *rus*, are found after theſe Verbs without a Prepoſition, eſpecially amongſt the Poets; as,

- - - - Lavinaque Venit
Littora. - - -

The *proper* Name of a *Place* is put in the *Ablative* Caſe after Verbs of moving *from* or *by* that Place; as, *Româ Brunduſium*, From *Rome* to *Brunduſium*.

The Prepoſition is ſometimes expreſs'd; as, *A Brunduſio. Ab Alexandriâ. A Piræo* and *a Domo* are frequent in *Livy*.

Before the Name of a *Port*, *Terence* expreſſeth the Prepoſition, *Heri aliquot Adoleſcentuli coimus in Piræo*. Eun. 3. 4. 1. See Madam *Dacier*'s Note upon the Place, and *Tully, ad Atticum, L.* 7. Letter 3.

When Authors ſpeak of *Sieges* or *Sailing*, it is common with them to ſet the Prepoſition *a* or *ab* before the Name of the *Town* or *City* departed *from*.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of the Conſtruction of Adverbs, *both as to Caſe and Mood.*

ADVERBS take after them ſuch Caſes, as the Words from which they come; as, *Optimè omnium. Proximè caſtris*, or *caſtra. Clanculum patres. Celerius opinione.*

En and *ecce*, when they are uſed for *ſee* or *behold*, take after them a *Nominative* Caſe or an *Accuſative*; as, *Ecce Priamus, En aras:* But if they are uſed by way of Contempt, they chuſe an *Accuſative* Caſe; as, *En Ingratum! Cicero* uſeth them in the *Dative* Caſe in the former Senſe; as, *Ecce tibi nuntius.*

Adverbs of *Quantity*, *Time* and *Place*, require a *Genitive* Caſe; as, *Parum vini. Satis eloquentiæ. Tunc temporis. Interea loci.*

Pridie and *Poſtridie* are found with an *Accuſative* Caſe; as, *Pridie* or *Poſtridiè Kalendas.*

Partim is an old *Accuſative* Caſe of a Noun.

Palam and *Procul* take after them an *Ablative* Caſe; as, *Procul patriâ, Palam populo*; but *Procul* ſometimes an *Accuſative*, as *Procul urbem.*

Plus, ſuppos'd by ſome Grammarians to be an Adverb, is often an Adjective, and *quam* is underſtood after it; as, *Plus duo millia hoſtium eo die cæſa traduntur.* As it is alſo after *Amplius* and *Minus*, Liv. Cæſ.

The general Rules given by Grammarians about *Adverbs* governing Caſes are theſe:

(1.) Adverbs of asking put *Interrogatively* govern an Indicative Mood; as, *Ubi eſt? Unde venis? Cur taces? Ut valet?*

(2.) Ad-

(2.) Adverbs of asking put *Indefinitely* govern a Subjunctive Mood; as, *Dic ubi ſit. Unde venias cedo. Cur taceas intelligo.*

But neither of theſe Rules are without Exception: For I find in *Tully, Cur igitur divitiæ deſiderentur?* Tuſc. *Diſp.* 5. 35. *Si inde incipiemus narrare, unde neceſſe erit.* Idem. *Ubi ego audiverim?* Plaut.

N. B. That all *Adverbs* govern an Indicative Mood only, except theſe which follow Alphabetically.

An An *Adverb* of doubting governs a Subjunctive; and ſo doth *Ne, Nihil refert feceriſne, an perſuaſeris.*

Antequam Governs both an Indicative and Subjunctive Mood; as, *Antequam tuas legi literas. Antequam ipſe didiciſſet.* Cic.

Ceu *Even as,* an Indicative; as,

Adverſi rupto ceu quondam turbine venti
Conſligunt. Virg. *Æn.* 2. 416.

But *ceu vero,* a Subjunctive; as, *Ceu vero neſciam.*

Cum Governs an Indicative or Subjunctive Mood promiſcuouſly; as, *Cum venit Tabellarius. Utinam diem illam videam, cum tibi gratias agam.* Cic.

Donec *As long as,* an Indicative; as,

Donec non aliâ magis
Arſiſti. Until, an Indicative or Subjunctive; as, *Donec juſſit. Donec aqua ſit decocta.*

Dum *While,* an Indicative; as, *Dum apparatur.* But *ſo that,* or *until,* a Subjunctive; as, *Dum proſim tibi. Dum viderit.*

Jamdudum Subjunctive very rarely;

Altera jamdudum ſuccenſa cupidine tanto
Perdere gauderet. Ov. *Met.* 8. 74.

Modo Both. *Modo ait, modo negat. Modo liceat vivere, ſpes eſt.*

Ne An *Adverb* of *diſſuading* or *forbidding* governs an Imperative or Subjunctive Mood; as, *Ne ſævi, magna Sacerdos.*

Non *Iſtuc ne dixeris.* But *Non,* an *Adverb*

of

of *diſſuading* and *forbidding*, neither governs that *Mood*, nor that *Tenſe*: It would be a Soleciſm to ſay, *Non ſævi, Non dixeris*. *Ne* an Adverb of doubting governs a Subjunctive. See *An*.

Nedum Governs both Moods; as, *Nedum morbum removiſti, ſed etiam gravedinem*. Cic.

- - - - Satrapes ſi ſiet,
Sufferre amator nunquam ejus ſumptus queat:
Nedum tu poſſis. Ter. *Heaut*. 3. 1. 43.

Perinde ac ſi A Subjunctive; as, *Perinde ac ſi jam viceriſt*. Cic. Though I believe *Perinde* alone always governs an Indicative.

Poſtquam Both Moods; as, *Poſtquam introivi, extemplo ejus morbum cognovi miſer.*
Nihil habebam novi, quod poſt accidiſſet, quam dediſſem ad te liberto tuo literas. Cic.

Priuſquam Both: *Sed priuſquam illa conor attingere, proponam breviter*. Cic.
Nec prius abſiſtit, quam ſeptem ingentia victor Corpora fundat humi. Æn. 1. 196.

Quamobrem I am ſatisfied this Word is not an *Adverb*: However, ſince it governs both Moods, it will not be thought improper to place it here. *Quamobrem ſatius eſſe hoc tempore arbitratus ſum. Multa mihi veniebant in mentem quamobrem ita fore putarem*. Cic.

Quando An *Adverb* of Time governs a Subjunctive Mood; as, *Utinam tunc eſſem natus, quando Romani dona ſuſcepiſſent*. See *Quando* the Conjunction.

Quaſi *Even as*, an Indicative Mood; as,
- - - Fuit olim, quaſi ego ſum, ſenex: Ei filiæ
Duæ erant, quaſi nunc meæ ſunt: eæ erant duobus nuptæ fratribus,
Quaſi nunc meæ ſunt vobis. Plaut. *Stich*. 4. 1. 33.
But when it ſignifies *as if*, a Subjunctive; as, *Quaſi tua res, aut honos agatur*. Cic.

Quemad-

Quemadmodum — Governs both an Indicative and Subjunctive; as, *Inflatus cum ſpe militum, tum Collegæ mei, quemadmodum dicebat ipſe. Velim exquiras quemadmodum illi nunc ſe gerant.* Cic.

Quantopere — Both indifferently: *Neque enim tantopere deſiderabam, quantopere delector. Dici non poteſt quantopere gaudeam.* Cic.

Quoad — *How long?* or, *As long as*, governs an Indicative or Subjunctive Mood; as, *Quoad expectas? Quoad vivam.* *Until*, a Subjunctive, *Quoad reliqua multitudo advenerit.* Sall.

Quod — Indeed governs both Moods: but it is a mere *Relative*. See Mr. *Johnſon*, P. 408. Meſſieurs *de Port Royal*, 396.

Simul ac — *Simul ac, Simul atque, Simul ut*, govern both Moods; as,

---Simul ac vaga luna decorum
Protulit os.

---Simul ac adoleverit ætas.

Simul atq; — *Ipſe Deus ſimul atque volam me ſolvet opinor.* Hor. Ep. L. 1. 16.

-----Simul atque
Carmina reſcieris nos fingere. Ep. 2. 1. 226.

Simul ut — *Omne Animal ſimul ut ortum eſt.* Cic.
Urſo quoque ſimul ut expiraverit, corneſcere aiunt Genitalia. Plin. 11. 49.

Tanquam — An Indicative when it ſignifies *As*, *Repente enim te tanquam ſerpens è latibulis intuliſti.* Cic. *As if*, a Subjunctive; as, *Tanquam neſciamus.* As alſo when it is joined with *Si*; as, *Tanquam ſi tua res agatur.*

Tanquam ſi, — joined with *Si*; as, *Tanquam ſi tua res agatur.*

Tantiſper — Both; as, *Tantiſper hoc ipſum magni æſtimabo.* Cic. *Tantiſper hic ego ad januam conceſſero.* Plaut.

Tantopere — Both: *Illud neſcio quid, quod tantopere didiciſti. Tantopere eſt tam multis verbis à ſe petamus.*

Ubi — *When*, governs an Indicative Mood; as, *Ubi Galli cantum audivit.* *After*, a Subjunctive;

junctive; as, *Ubi ſemel quis pejeraverit, ei credi poſtea non oportet.* Cic.

Ut — *As*, governs both Moods: *Is ut me ſalutavit, ſtatim Romam profectus eſt. Ut ſementem feceris, ita metes.* But when it ſignifies *As ſoon as*, or *How* (by way of Admiration) an Indicative.

Ut vidi, ut perii, ut me malus abſtulit error! Virg. Ecl. 8.

CHAP. XXIV.

Of Conjunctions, *and their Conſtruction.*

THE Rule about *Conjunctions* coupling like Caſes and Moods, is exploded by all Grammarians. *Socrates docuit Xenophontem & Platonem*, is at length, *Socrates docuit Xenophontem, & docuit Platonem.*

Conjunctions join Sentences, or Clauſes of Sentences together, ſo as to ſhew the Manner of their Dependance. *G. Com.*

Dummodo — Governs a Subjunctive Mood only.

Etiamſi — Both Indicative and Subjunctive: *Etiamſi eſt in genere tolerabili, certe non eſt in optimo. Etiamſi vis abſit.* Cic.

Etſi — Both; as, *Etſi abeſt maturitas ætatis. Etſi id ipſum nonnullis videatur.* Cic. But joined with *Quamvis*, a Subjunctive only: *Etſi quamvis non fueris ſuaſor, & impulſor profectionis meæ, approbator certe fuiſti.* Cic.

Ne — When it ſignifies *Leſt*, or is put for *ut non*, governs a Subjunctive Mood; as, *Tu paves ne ducas.* Ter.

- - - Ne mox
Intutiant aliena tibi peccata pudorem.
Hor. And ſo does *Ne* jurantis. *Ne vivam ſi tibi concedo.* Cic.

Ni

Ni Indicative or Subjunctive equally; as, *Mirum ni domi eſt. Ni noſſem cauſam, crederem vera hunc loqui.*

Niſi Both. *Niſi ego inſanio, ſtulte omnia agi judico.* Cic.

Quamvis Both. *Quamvis ridiculus eſt, ubi uxor non adeſt. Quamvis prudens ad cogitandum ſit.*

Quando When it ſignifies *ſince* governs an Indicative Mood; as, *Quando te id video deſiderare.* See *Quando* the Adverb.

Quandoquidem An Indicative.
Quandoquidem in molli conſedimus herbâ.

Quanquam Both. As, *Quanquam illam cupio abducere.* Ter.
Quanquam ita ſe rem habere arbitrarentur. Cic.

Quia Both. As, *Quia natura mutari non poteſt. Nemo dolorem ipſum, quia dolor ſit, amat.* Cic.

Quippe Indicative. As, *Non eſt huic habenda fides, quippe bis pejeravit.* Cic. And ſo it does when it is uſed Ironically. *Quippe vetor fatis.* But *Quippe qui* governs both; as, *Quippe quæ res etiam in deſertis agris citra ruſtici operam convaleſcit.* Col. *Convivia cum fratre non inibat, quippe qui ne in oppidum quidem, niſi perraro, veniret.* Cic. *pro S. Roſcio.*

Quoniam An Indicative only. *Tamen ei moriendum fuit, quoniam homo nata erat.* Cic. *Epiſt.*

Si Governs both Moods, but not indifferently, as our Grammarians would make the World believe. It governs an Indicative Mood only,

(1.) When it is uſed for *Siquidem*; as,
- - - Veſtro ſi munere tellus
Chaoniam pingui glandem mutavit ariſta.
Virg.

(2.) When ſome Merit is imply'd, or ſome Service ſuppoſed to have been done; as, *Si unquam tibi viſus ſum fortis.*

tis. Si unquam mihi Epicheremata ſuppeditârunt. Cic.

Si bene quid de te merui, fuit aut tibi quicquam Dulce meum. Virg. *Æn.* 4. 317.

(3.) When it is a Word of *Indignation*; as, *Si Diis placet.* A Form of Speech very frequent amongſt the Claſſicks.

(4.) When a thing is ſpoke of, which is actually compleated; as,

Si potuit manes arceſſere conjugis Orpheus,
Si fratrem Pollux alternâ morte redemit,
Itque reditque viam toties. Æn. 6. 119, 121, 122.

I know but of one Senſe in which it governs a Subjunctive only, and that is when it is put for O *ſi*; as,

Si nunc ſe nobis ille aureus arbore ramus
Oſtendat nemore in tanto. Æn. 6. 187.

For as to what *Lilly* affirms,

Si pro *Quamvis ſubjunctivo jungitur tantum: ut,* Ter. *Redeam? Non ſi me obſecret.* I find in the ſame Author,

---Nam ſi ego digna hâc contumeliâ
Sum maxime, at tu indignus qui faceres tamen. Eun. 5. 2. 26.

Sin — Both. As, *Sin, quod Dii omen avertant, omnis omnium curſus eſt ad Deos. Sin minus ſcripſeris, ego tamen omnia curabo.* Cic.

Siquidem — Both. As, *Gratulor Baiis noſtris, ſiquidem, ut ſcribis, ſalubres repente factæ ſunt. O morem præclarum quem a majoribus accepimus, ſiquidem teneremus.* Cic.

Sive — Both. As, *Sive referent ad me, ſive non. Sive adhibueris medicum, ſive non adhibueris.* Cic.

Tametſi — Both. As, *Tametſi viciſſe debeo, tamen de meo jure decedam.* Cic. *Metuit nos, tametſi ſedulo diſſimulat.* Ter.

Ut — When it is a cauſal *Conjunction*, and ſignifies *leſt not* (or comes after Verbs of fearing) *although, as being*, governs a Subjunctive Mood only. As, *Filium perduxere*

duxere illuc ſecum, ut una eſſet, meum. Ter. *Tu paves ut ducas.* Ter. *Ut deſint vires. Ut qui fefelleris.* See *Ut* the Adverb.

Uti — Both. As, *Uti vos mihi domi eritis, proinde ego ero foris.* Cic. *Uti eâdem deditionis conditione uteretur.* Cæſar.

Utinam — A Subjunctive only.

Utique — Both. *Faba Pythagorei utique abſtinuerunt. Utique ad me Tabellarios mittas.* Cic.

Utpote — I don't find that this Word governs any Mood by itſelf: But *Utpote qui* governs both Moods; as, *Utpote qui, nihil contemnere ſolemus.* Cic. *Neque tamen Antonius longe aberat, utpote qui magno exercitu, locis æquioribus expeditos in fugam ſequeretur.* Salluſt. *Bell. Catil.*

A great Grammarian obſerves, that *Cicero* uſeth a Subjunctive Mood after *Utpote cum,* which is very true; *Utpote cum ſine febri laboraſſem.* Ad Att. But it will by no means follow from thence, that no other Author uſeth an Indicative.

I know ſome Account will be expected here of the Government of the *Relative.* When it will take up with an Indicative or Subjunctive Mood indifferently: When it muſt have an Indicative Mood, and when it muſt have a Subjunctive. But ſince I had not that in View, till I had read more than half the *Claſſicks* over, that Rule is not yet finiſhed, and muſt be reſerved till I peruſe them again: But I hope I ſhall be prevented by ſome abler Pen.

CHAP. XXV.

Of the Conſtruction of Prepoſitions, *and their Compoſition.*

THESE Prepoſitions govern an Accuſative Caſe only: *Ad, adverſum, adverſus, ante, apud: Circa, circum, cis, citra, contra: Erga, extra: Infra, inter, intra, juxta: Ob: Penes, per, pone, poſt, præter, propter: Secundum, ſecus, ſupra: Trans: Ultra.*

Theſe Prepoſitions govern an Ablative only: *A, ab, abs, abſque: Coram, cum: De; E, ex: Palam, præ, pro: Sine.*

Theſe Prepoſitions govern both Caſes; *Clam; In; Sub, ſubter, ſuper: Tenus*, a Genitive or Ablative.

N. B. (1.) That *Clanculum* governs an Accuſative Caſe in *Terence*:

\- - - - *Alii clanculum*
Patres quæ faciunt. Adelph. 1. 1. 27.

(2.) That *In* governs an Accuſative Caſe when it ſignifies *Againſt, for, into, over, towards, until, unto.* As, *Quam iniqui ſunt patres, in omnes adoleſcentes, judices.* Ter. *In legem æternam.* Cic. *In urbem.* Virg.

Reges in ipſos imperium eſt Jovis. Hor.
Accipit in Teucros animum, mentemq; benignam. Virg.
\- - - *Vigiles lucernas*
Profer in lucem. Hor. *Natus in miſeriam.* Cic.

When

When it ſignifies *Amongſt, before* or *upon*, it governs both Caſes indifferently; as, *Reponere in Deos. Amicitia non eſt niſi in bonis. In os laudare. In oculis duo navigia ſubmerſa ſunt. Dormire in aurem. Sedere in ſolio.* When it ſignifies *in*, it commonly governs an Ablative Caſe; as, *Spes me ſolatur in iſtis.* Ov. But ſometimes an Accuſative; as, *Videt me eſſe in tantum honorem.* Ter. *Eun.* 2. 2. 29. When it ſignifies *to*, it governs both Caſes; as, *Miſericordes in fures*, or *in furibus.* And when it ſignifies *into*, it governs an Ablative in *Plautus. Introrumpam in ædibus.*

(3.) That *Sub* governs an Accuſative Caſe, when it ſignifies *Situation* or *Time*; as, *Sub ſcalas, ſub tectum. Sub dies feſtos, ſub horam, ſub lucem, ſub noctem, ſub id tempus, ſub veſperam.* But yet we meet with *ſub ipsâ die* in *Pliny*, and *Sub nocte ſilenti* in *Virgil.* When it is put for *ſubter* or *intra*, it governs an Ablative only; as, *Sub pedibus. Conſilium naſci ſub die debet.* As alſo when it is joined with *Aer, Cœlum, Dius, Divus, Jovis*; as, *Sub Jove frigido.* Hor.

(4.) That *Super*, when it ſignifies *Time, above, beſide*, or *beyond*, governs an Accuſative Caſe; as, *Super cœnam*, At Supper time. *Tectum, quod ſuper conclavia, non placuerat. Super morbum etiam fames afflixit. Super Garamantas.* When it ſignifies *about* or *concerning*, it governs an Ablative; as,

Multa ſuper Priamo rogitans, ſuper Hectore multa. Virg.

(5.) That *Tenus* governs an Ablative Caſe in either Number; as, *Pube tenus, Inguinibus tenus:* But a Genitive only in the Plural; as, *Crurum tenus.*

(6.) That ſeveral Prepoſitions are *ſometimes* ſet after the Caſe they govern, eſpecially amongſt the Poets; as, *Spemq; metumq; inter dubii.* Vir.

Penes generally, *Tenus* always. But we find in *Virgil*,

- - - *Summo* tenus *attigit ore.* Æn. 1. 741.

Upon *Præpoſitionum Conſtructio*, ſee N. N.

Verbs compounded with *a, ab, ad, cum, de, e, ex* and *in*, ſometimes repeat the ſame Prepoſition before the Word they govern; as, *Adire ad nos.*

Prepoſitions are frequently underſtood in a Sentence. See *Sanctius*, &c.

A Verb compounded with a Prepoſition, ſometimes requireth the Caſe of the Prepoſition with which it is compounded; as, *Deſcendere equo.* See Var. Structure.

It is very obſervable, That as the Prepoſition *in* has different Significations in *Appoſition*, ſo it has alſo in *Compoſition*. When *Adjectives* are compounded with *in*, it has the Signification of *non*, and always denies; as, *Gratus*, Grateful. *Ingratus*, Not Grateful, or Ungrateful.

I know but two Adjectives compounded with *in*, which have not this Signification, *Incanus* and *Incurvus*, and theſe I am obliged to my Friends for. *Incanus* was communicated to me by the Reverend Mr. *Bate*, *Incurvus* by the Reverend Mr. *Juxon*; in both which *in* affirms, in one it increaſeth the Signification of the Adjective.

But when the Prepoſition *in* is put before *Verbs*, it either increaſeth the Signification, or at leaſt affirms; as, *Rideo, irrideo.* - - - Except *Improbo, incommodo, inconcilio, indeceo, inermo, infirmo, inhoneſto.* Poſſibly there may be ſome more Verbs of this Kind, but I am confident there are not many.

Before I quit this Prepoſition, the Scholar will give me leave to obſerve, that the following Participles deny, though their Verbs affirm. *Illaboratus, impaſtus, improperatus, inaratus, inauditus, incœnatus, incogitans, incogitatus, incultus, indicens, infrænatus, inhumatus, innuptus, inſuetus.* And that *Immutatus, impenſus, impreſſus, inſutus, inquiſitus, invocatus*, both affirm and deny. To theſe laſt our *Dictionaries* add *Inſractus*, but without any lawful Authority.

CHAP. XXVI.

Of the Conſtruction of Interjections.

O An Interjection of Exclaiming, takes after it a *Nominative*, *Accuſative*, or *Vocative* Caſe; as, *O Vir fortis atque Amicus.*

cus. O Præclarum cuſtodem ovium. O Dave. When it is an Interjection of calling, only a *Vocative*; as, *O Melibœe.*

Heus and *Ohe* only a *Vocative*; as, *Heus Syre. Ohe libelle.*

Ah, proh and *vah*, an *Accuſative* and *Vocative*; *Proh Deûm atque hominum fidem. Pro ſancte Jupiter. Ah me miſerum! Ah Virgo infœlix. Vah inconſtantiam. Vah mea Antiphila.*

Heu a *Nominative, Dative, Accuſative*, or *Vocative. Heu Pietas. Heu miſero mihi. Heu ſtirpem inviſam.*

Hei & *Væ*, a Dative. *Hei mihi. Væ tibi.*

Hem, an Accuſative and Vocative. *Hem Aſtutias. Hem Pamphile.*

The reſt are put independently; as, *Eheu quam macer eſt.*

Spem gregis (Ah) ſilice in nudâ connixa reliquit.

Many Grammarians will not allow that Interjections have any *Syntax*, but ſolve all theſe Structures by an *Ellipſis*. See *Sanctius* and *Scioppius*.

THE APPENDIX:

CONTAINING

Several Obſervations, which are not to be met with in our Grammars.

SERVIUS, upon the following Paſſage of *Virgil*,

Aegrotus

--- En ipſe Capellas
Protenus Æger ago.

has theſe Words:
Æger & Corpore & Animo dicitur, Ægrotus Corpore tantum. ---- *Littleton, Gouldman, & Perottus,* ſay the ſame.--- Dr. *Kerr's* Words are, Ægrotus *Corporis tantum,* Æger *utriuſque corruptionem ſignificat.* And the *Cambridge* Dictionary under *Ægrotus* affirms the ſame: But then under *Æger,* the ſame Dictionary tells us, --- Æger *& Corpore & Animo,* Ægrotus *Animo tantum.*

Now what muſt the poor Scholar do in this Caſe? I anſwer, Let him take his *Terence,* and he will quickly find how notoriouſly theſe *Dictionaries* have impos'd upon him, if he turns to *Andria*

1. 2. 22. *Ipſum animum* Ægrotum *ad deteriorem partem plerumque applicat.*

To Andria, 3. 3. 26.

Prius quam harum ſcelera, & lacrumæ confictæ dolis - - - Reducunt animum Ægrotum *ad Miſericordiam.*

To Heauton. 1. 1. 48.

Ubi rem reſcivi, cœpi non humanitus, Neque ut Ægrotum *animum decuit Adoleſcentuli, Tractare; ſed vi, & via pervolgata Patrum.*

Anas — Some Grammarians are of Opinion, that poſſibly this Word may be *Maſculine*, where the Male is ſpoken of for Diſtinction; but even then it is *Feminine* in *Pliny. Alvum ſiſtit anatum* Maſcularum *ſanguis.*

Neither is this the only Word that is *Feminine* only, when the *Male* is ſpoken of for Diſtinction, *Vulpes* is another. - - *Leporinus cinis cum oleo Myrteo Capitis dolores ſedat, item aqua pota, quæ a Bovis aut Aſini potu relicta eſt: Et, ſi credimus,* Vulpis maſculæ *Genitale circunligatum.* Plin. L. 21. C. 11.

Atramentum — This Word according to our Grammar Rule, *His Frumenta dabis, penſa, herbas,* uda, *metalla,* &c. ſhould have no plural Number; but that it has, appears from *Horace:*

Sed veluti tractata notam labemq; remittunt Atramenta. Epiſt. 1. l. 2. C. 235.

Cratium — It is generally believed that *Crates* has no *Genitive* Caſe plural, but *Pliny* has it in the Chapter *de Draconibus.*

Juba narrat in maritimis eorum, quaternos, quinoſque inter ſe Cratium *modo implexos erectis capitibus velificantes ad meliora pabula Arabiæ vehi fluctibus.* Nat. Hiſt. 8. C. 13.

And *Julius Solinus* has the ſame; *Imitantur Texta* Cratium.

Cupreſſus

Becauſe ſome of the moſt eminent Grammarians in the World have concluded from a Paſſage in *Celſus*, that he uſeth *Cupreſſus* in the Maſculine Gender, I will therefore ſet that Paſſage in its true Light.

The Sentence in *Celſus* is this:

Hæc (Tubercula) initio leniter ſale contrito perfricare oportet; aut inter ſe mixtis ſale foſſili combuſto, Cupreſſo, Nepetâ.

Thoſe who contend that *Cupreſſus* here is Maſculine, make the Point at *foſſili*, and join *combuſto* with *Cupreſſo*; but that the Point ſhould be after *Combuſto*, is certain for theſe Reaſons:

1. This Author, when he preſcribes any thing calcin'd, puts the Participle conſtantly laſt; as, *Plumbi eloti* Combuſti. *Æs* Combuſtum. *Charta* Combuſta, *Atramenti ſutorii* Combuſti. *Thuris* Combuſti. *Papaveris Lachrymæ* Combuſtæ. *Nucleorum Palmarum* Combuſtorum. *Ceruſſæ* Combuſtæ. *Stibii* Combuſti. *Cervini Cornu* Combuſti, *Minii* Combuſti. *Æris* Combuſti. And never otherwiſe. Conſequently the true Reading muſt be here, *Inter ſe mixtis ſale foſſili combuſto, Cupreſſo, Nepetâ.* -- Where *Combuſto* plainly refers to *Sale*, not to *Cupreſſo*.

2. *Cupreſſus* is never by *Celſus*, who mentions it frequently in his Receipts, nor by any other Phyſician, preſcrib'd in that Form: Whereas the *ſal foſſilis*, which we now call *ſal Gemmæ*, cannot be uſed in Ulcers unleſs it be calcin'd; which is what *Celſus* means by *Combuſto*, as every one knows.

3. *Celſus* is no whimſical Author, and is not apt to uſe one Word in two Genders;

ders: Now it is indiſputable, that he uſeth *Cupreſſus* twice in the Feminine Gender.

Aut ex eâdem aquâ imponere ſubactam farinam Cupreſſo adjectâ. 5. 26. 33.

Cuique aut Acaciæ ſuccus, aut Cupreſſus adjecta ſit. 6. 6. 16.

The Paſſage which makes ſo great a Noiſe, is to be found in *Celſus*, L. 6. C. 13. P. 387. and is, or ought to be, pointed after the following Manner.

Hæc initio leniter ſale contrito perfricare oportet; aut inter ſe mixtis ſale foſſili combuſto --- Cupreſſo. --- Nepetâ.

And all other Authors uſe *Cupreſſus* Feminine, except *Ennius*.

Capitibus nutantis pinos rectoſque Cupreſſos.

And the Reaſon why he uſeth it ſo *Contra receptum Vocabuli genus*, *Aulus Gellius* gives in theſe Words: *Firmior ei, credo, & Validior ſonus eſſe vocis viſus eſt*, Rectos *dicere Cupreſſos*, quam Rectas, L. 13. C. 19.

Dignus

Lilly tells us, that *Dignus* will admit of an *Ablative* or *Genitive*, and ſo it will. See Liſt of Adjectives. - - - But ſurely *Militia eſt* operis *altera digna* tuis, is no Inſtance of its governing a *Genitive* Caſe.

The Verſe is in *Ovid's Epiſtles*, where it is in the beſt Editions *Tuis* (and ſo it ought to be, and not *Tui*) to agree with *Operis* the *Ablative* Caſe plural of *Opera*. *Operis tui*, in the *Genitive* Caſe, being neither Verſe nor Senſe. And yet this has paſs'd uncorrected, and, for ought I know, unobſerv'd for near 200 Years. The Verſes are:

Hectora quem laudas, pro te pugnare jubeto:
Militia eſt operis altera digna tuis.
His ego ſi ſaperem, pauloque audacior eſſem,
Uterer. - - - -
Epiſt. Heroid. Helena Paridi.

Forceps

There is no Word in the *Latin* Tongue about which our Grammarians have made ſo great a Blunder, as about the Gender of *Forceps*. --- *Priſcian* indeed makes it doubtful, but all the Grammars that I have ſeen, (except our *Legal Grammar*) make it Feminine only.

Lilly places *Forceps* under *Sunt dubii generis*, &c. Whom the *Annotators* correct for a Miſtake; but the Miſtake is in them, not in *Lilly*, whom I muſt and will vindicate in this: I wiſh he was as juſtifiable in every thing elſe, then poor Boys would not be ſo miſerably impoſed upon as they are.

I am not ignorant that *Forceps* is Feminine in *Ovid* and *Perſius*; but as for *Forcipes denticulatæ*, quoted by *Cowper*, and other Dictionaries, out of *Pliny*, I can find no ſuch Paſſage. There is indeed *Forcipibus denticulatis*, which is no manner of Proof of its Gender.

But it is full time to make good my word, which I will do by three Inſtances, and all of them out of an unexceptionable Author.

Quotieſcunque dente exempto radix relicta eſt, protinus ea quoque ad id facto Forcipe, *eximenda eſt.* Celſus 7. 12. 1.

Deinde, ſi qua labant, & ex facili removeri poſſunt, Forcipe *ad id* facto *colligenda ſunt.* 8. 4.

Recta vero Forceps ducendus *eſt, ne inflexis radicibus, os rarum, cui dens inhæret, parte aliquâ frangatur.*

Gratibus

Gratibus — *Grates* is ſuppoſed by all Grammarians to have no more than the *Tres ſimiles caſus*: But *Tacitus* has alſo *Gratibus*. Annal. 12.

Atque illi (Caractacus & Conjux) *vinculis exſoluti Agrippinam quoque haut procul alio ſuggeſtu conſpicuam, iiſdem quibus principem laudibus* Gratibuſque *venerati ſunt.*

Nares — Our Grammarians to prove this Word ſingular, give Examples of *Naris* in the *Nominative* and *Genitive*, and *Nare*, and none of them ſo much as mention *Narem*: Which *Celſus* has four times in one Chapter. - - - *In* Narem *ipſam mel conjiciatur. Demittendumque in* Narem: *Implet* Narem. - - - *Si addita in* Narem *per Linamentum.* 6. 3. - - - But *Nari* I never ſaw.

Palpebra — Some of our Grammarians, and moſt, if not all, our Dictionaries place *Palpebræ* amongſt thoſe Words which are Plural only. But *Pliny* and *Celſus* both make it ſingular.

Si ſuperior Palpebra *ſalivâ tangatur.* Plin. N. H. L. 28. C. 4.

In eâdem Palpebrâ *ſuper pilorum locum Tuberculum parvulum naſcitur, quod à ſimilitudine Hordei à Græcis* κριθὴ *nominatur.* Celſus L. 7. C. 7. - - - In which Chapter alone it is to be found three and twenty times in the ſingular Number.

Tabum — The indefatigable Mr. *Johnſon* found *Tabum* in the *Nominative* Caſe in *Quintilian*, and I have been ſo fortunate as to find it in the *Accuſative* in *Suetonius.*

Utque Campos, in quibus pugnatum eſt, adiit; abhorrentes quoſdam Cadaverum Tabum, *deteſtabili Voce confirmare auſus eſt. Optime olere occiſum Hoſtem, & melius Civem.* Vitell. 10.

Valva

Valva — *Valvæ* is put amongſt the Feminines, which are Plural only, *Contradicente nullo*, and yet *Petronius* uſeth it in the Singular.

Videbamus nos omnia per Foramen Valvæ. P. 106.

Veſperem — *Veſper* is ſuppoſed to be a Diptote, *Nominative Veſper*, *Ablative Veſpere* or *Veſperi*. But I read in *Celſus*,

Si per omnia pares ſunt: Poſt eam potius ceſſionem, cibus dari debet, quæ non inter Meridiem & Veſperem *deſinit.* L. 3. C. 5.---And ſo I find it, not only in my own Book, but in the *Baſil* Edition printed 1551. And ſo it is alſo in *Vander Linden*'s Edit.

My *Celſus* was printed at *Amſterdam, apud Joannem Wolters.* 1687.

THE

THE

Figurative Syntax.

IN every Sentence, which is not according to the exact Rules of *Grammar*, there is either a *Deficience, Redundance, or Change.*

From hence there naturally ariſes three Figures of Syntax, *Ellipſis, Pleonaſme, Enallage.*

There are two Sorts of *Deficiencies:* One is when what is wanting *has not been* expreſſed before in a Sentence; which Grammarians call *Ellipſis:* The other is, when what is wanting or underſtood *has been* already expreſſed, and is repeated only: This they call *Zeugma.*

CHAP. I.

Of ELLIPSIS.

ELLIPSIS is a Want of Word or Words abſolutely neceſſary to make good the Regular *Syntax.*

This is infinitely the moſt extenſive Figure in *Syntax*; Grammarians reckoning up no leſs than 156 *Subſtantives* only that are ſuppreſſed.

To give Inſtances of all of them, and of all other Words that are underſtood, would require a large Volume; there being ſcarce two Sentences to be met with together in any *Roman* Author, in which there is not an *Ellipſis* of one ſort

or

or other. But I will confine myſelf to the moſt material, and the moſt uſeful.

All the Eight Parts of Speech are one time or other ſuppreſſed; of every one of which I will give an Inſtance.

The Subſtantive ſuppreſſed.

Every Adjective muſt neceſſarily have a Subſtantive: Therefore where-ever an Adjective is found alone, ſome Subſtantive muſt be underſtood; a Liſt of which are to be found almoſt in every Grammar. Of theſe Subſtantives,

Sometimes the Nominative Caſe is underſtood; as, *Hectoris Andromache.* Where *Uxor* is underſtood.

N. B. *Ego, Nos, Tu, Vos, Homo, Homines,* have been ſpoke to already in the Regular *Syntax.*

Sometimes the Genitive; as, *Millia tunc pranſi tria repimus:* Where *Paſſuum* is underſtood.

Sometimes the Dative; as, *Negotium omne jam ſuccedit ſub manus:* Where *Nobis* is underſtood.

Sometimes the Accuſative; as, *Cum ad Dianæ veneris:* Where *Templum* is underſtood.

Sometimes the Vocative; as,

Te doctarum hederæ Præmia frontium
Dis miſcent Superis: Where *Mæcenas* is underſtood.

Sometimes the Ablative; as, *Exercitum opprimendæ libertatis habet:* Where *Causâ* or *Gratia* is underſtood.

The Adjective ſuppreſſed.

As in that of *Virgil,*

Bina boum vobis Trojâ generatus Aceſtes
Dat numero capita in naves. Æn. 5. 61.

Where *Singulas* is underſtood to *Naves.*

Both Subſtantive and Adjective ſuppreſſed.

As in *Horace,*

Qui fit, Mæcenas, ut nemo quam ſibi ſortem

Seu ratio dederit, ſeu Fors objecerit illi,
Contentus vivat, laudet diverſa ſequentes. Sat. 1. 1. 1.

Where *omnis homo* underſtood muſt be the Nominative Caſe to *laudet*, as the great Mr. *Blackwall* has very juſtly obſerv'd, *Sacred* Claſſicks *defended*, p. 58.

The Pronoun ſuppreſſed.

As, ----- *Scripta*
Cum mea nemo legat vulgo recitare timentis. *Hor.*

Where *Mei* is underſtood to *Timentis*. And frequently before Infinitive Moods; as, *Memini videre* for *Me videre*. And after Verbs Tranſitives; as, *Accingunt operi*, for *Accingunt ſe operi*. Virg.

The Antecedent ſuppreſſed.

As, *Sunt quos curriculo pulverem Olympicum*
Collegiſſe juvat.

The Relative ſuppreſſed.

As, *Cur eget indignus quiſquam.* Hor;
Where *Qui egeat* is underſtood.

The Verb ſuppreſſed.

As, *Dii meliora.* Where *ferant* is underſtood. For ſo *Tibullus* ſays at length, *Dii meliora ferant.*

But the Verb moſt uſually underſtood, except *Sum*, (which has been already mentioned in the Regular *Syntax*) is *cœpio*. As in that of *Salluſt: Romani domi militiæque intenti, feſtinare, parare, alius alium hortari, hoſtibus obviam ire, libertatem, patriam parenteſque animis tegere.* Where *cœpêre*, or *cœperunt*, is underſtood before *feſtinare, parare, hortari, obviam ire, tegere.*

The learned Lady gives us a remarkable Inſtance of an *Ellipſis* of this Nature both in *Terence* and *Phædrus*'s Fables.

See her Notes on *Ter.* Eunuch. *And.* Act. 3. Sc. *ult.* But for fear leſt my young Scholar ſhould not underſtand *French*, it will not be improper to acquaint him in *Engliſh* with her Senſe of that out of *Phædrus*, which, I think, is moſt full to the purpoſe; and it is this: That in that Expreſſion, *Non veto dimitti, verum cruciari fame.* Word for word, *I do not forbid them to be ſent back, but to be kept without Meat. Jupiter* does not mean, *I do not forbid them to be kept without Meat*, but the direct contrary, *I command them to be kept without Meat.* That therefore *Veto* cannot be conſtrued with *cruciari fame*, but *Jubeo* the oppoſite Term to *Veto*, which is underſtood.

The Participle ſuppreſs'd.

As, *Pudet fratrum.* Hor. 1. 35. Where Mr. *Dacier* ſuppoſeth *Interfectorum* to be underſtood.

The Adverb ſuppreſs'd.

As in that of *Terence, Si quiſquam eſt, qui placere cupiat bonis quam plurimis.* Ter. for *bonis potius.*

The Conjunction ſuppreſs'd.

As, *Volo facias*, for *ut facias*; *Cave cadas*, for *ne cadas.*

In that of *Terence, Perſuaſit Nox, amor, vinum, adoleſcentia*; *Et* is wanting: which *Ellipſis* Grammarians call *Aſyndeton.*

The Interjection ſuppreſs'd.

As, *Me fælicem.* Where O or *Heu* is underſtood. *Me cæcum, qui hæc ante non viderim!*

The Preposition ſuppreſs'd.

As in the following Governments:

(1.) After Adjectives that ſignify the Cauſe; as, *Tardus vulnere*, where *de* is underſtood.

(2.) Be-

(2) Before the Ablative Caſe of the Crime; as, *Accuſare Negligentiâ.* Where *de* is underſtood.

(3.) After Verbs that ſignify the Cauſe or Manner of doing; where, *Cum, ex, per, præ* or *propter* ſeem to be underſtood. See the Regular Syntax.

(4.) After Verbs of Motion and Abſtinence; as, *diſtare foro,* where *a* or *ab* is underſtood.

(5.) After Verbs Paſſives; as, *Colitur linigerâ turbâ:* Where *a* is underſtood.

(6.) After certain Participles. See *Regular Syntax,* Chap.

(7.) Before Words that ſignify Time; as, *Annos decem ſtuduit.* Where *per* is underſtood.

(8.) Before Proper Names of Places; as, *Eo Romam.* Where *ad* is underſtood.

(9.) After Verbs of moving from or by a Place; as, *Venio Alexandriâ.* Where *ab* is underſtood.

(10.) Before *Verſus,* as *Occidentem* verſus, for *ad Occidentem* verſus.

And in all other Caſes whatever, where the Prepoſition is at any time found expreſſed; but no where elſe.

This is the true and proper *Ellipſis:* But there is another Kind of *Ellipſis,* called

ZEUGMA.

Which is that Figure by which a Word is underſtood, which was before expreſſed in a Sentence: Of which there are three Sorts.

The firſt is when the ſame *Noun* or *Verb* is repeated only. This is ſo frequent, that one Inſtance of each is ſufficient. In that of *Horace*:

Hâc arte *Pollux, & vagus Hercules*
Innixus, arces attigit igneas:
Hâc te merentem, Bacche pater, tuæ
Vexere Tigres, indocili jugum
Collo trahentes: Hâc Quirinus
Martis equis Acheronta fugit.

Arte muſt be conſtrued with *Hâc* three times.

And in that of *Virgil*:

Trojugena interpres Divûm, qui numina Phœbi,
Qui Tripodas, Clarii lauros, qui ſidera ſentis,
Et volucrum linguas, & præpetis omina pennæ. Æn. 3. 359.

Sentis muſt be conſtrued ſix times.

The Second Sort of *Zeugma* is, when the Word, which has been already expreſs'd, is alſo repeated; but not without ſome Alteration or Change, and that either in *Caſe*, *Gender*, *Number* or *Perſon*.

In Caſe.

As, *Cibatus canis propior eſt hominis quam ovis.* Col. Where *Cibatui* is underſtood.

In Gender and Number.

As, - - - - *At illis*
Notum, qui pueri, qualiſque futura *ſit uxor.*
Where *Futuri* is underſtood, in which Word only both the Gender and Number is changed.

In Perſon.

As, *O noctes cœnæq; Deûm, quibus ipſe meique*
Ante Larem proprium veſcor. Hor.
Where *veſcuntur* is underſtood to *mei*, which is both of different *Perſon*, and different *Number* from *Veſcor* expreſs'd.

Sometimes the ſame Verb is underſtood in a different Signification; as,

Nero ſuſtulit matrem, ut Æneas patrem. Juſt.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Of PLEONASM.

PLEONASM is that Figure by which more Words are expreſs'd than are ſtrictly neceſſary to make up the Grammatical Senſe.

As, *Se ab omnibus deſertos potiùs, quam abs te defenſos eſſe malunt.* Cic. Where *Potiùs* is ſuperfluous, the Force of it being imply'd in the Verb *malo.*

In that of *Cicero* to *Atticus. Poſthumius autem de quo Senatus decrevit, ut ſtatim in Ciliciam iret,* Is *negat, ſe iturum ſine Catone.* The Pronoun *Is* is redundant.

Of *Mihi, ſibi, tibi,* ſee Regular *Syntax,* Chap. 13.

N. B. As *Cœpit* and *cœpîre* are often underſtood, ſo ſometimes are they redundant.

As, *Male multatus Graculus*
Redire mœrens cœpit *ad proprium Genus.* Phæd. *Fab.* 1. 3.

But this I take to be in Imitation of the *Greeks,* who uſe their ἤρξε thus Pleonaſtically.

CHAP. III.

Of ENALLAGE.

ENALLAGE is that Figure by which any thing is changed or altered in a Sentence from the Plain Regular *Syntax.*

This Change is made ſeveral ways, every one making a diſtinct Figure; which, for the Eaſe and Memory of the young Scholar, I will put into an Alphabet.

(1.) *Anacoluthon* is that Figure by which the latter Clauſe of a Sentence is changed from the former. As,

In Arcadiâ ſcio me eſſe ſpectatum ſuem quæ præ pinguetudine carnis, non modo ſurgere non poſſet, ſed etiam ut in ejus corpore ſorex exesâ carne, nidum feciſſet, & peperiſſet mures. Varro *de R. R.* 2. 4. For *ſed etiam adeo pinguem.*

(2.) *Antimeria*, when there is an Exchange of one Part of Speech for another.

An Adjective for an Adverb.

As, - - - - *Vidi, puduitque videre*
Cum tu terga dares, inhoneſtaque *vela parares.* Ov. M. 13. 223. For *Inhoneſtè.*

An Adverb for a Subſtantive.

As, *Cras illud*, for *Dies iſte craſtinus. Euge tuum & Belle*, for *tuum plauſum & laudationem.*

A Subſtantive for an Adjective.

See Regular Syntax, Chap. 3.

An Adjective for a Subſtantive.

See Regular Syntax.

The principal Noun for the Pronoun.

As, *Si quid eſt in Flacco viri.* Hor. For *in me.*

Grammarians amuſe us with many other Changes of this Nature: But the Inſtances they bring to prove them, are by no means convincing or ſatisfactory.

(3.) *Antip-*

(3.) *Antiptoſis*, which is changing one Caſe for another, ſhould have a Place here: But the famous *Sanctius* will by no means allow of this Figure.

Antiptoſi Grammaticorum nihil imperitius: Quod figmentum ſi eſſet verum, magnâ nos ſolicitudine liberaret: fruſtra enim quæreremus, quem caſum verba regerent. 4. 12.

(4.) *Helleniſm* is when the *Latins* change their own *Syntax* for that of the *Greeks*.

As in that of *Luceius* to *Cicero*, *Quum ſcribas & aliquid agas eorum, quorum conſueviſti.* Where *Quæ* is changed for *Quorum*, in Imitation of the great Apoſtle of the *Gentiles*; Τὸ σῶμα ὑμῶν ναὸς τοῦ ἐν ὑμῖν ἁγίου πνεύματός ἐστιν, οὗ ἔχετε ἀπὸ θεοῦ, 1 Cor. vi. 19. οὗ *cujus* for ὃν *quem*.

It is reckoned an *Helleniſm*, when the Accuſative Caſe *before* the Infinitive Mood is changed into a Nominative. See Regular Syntax, Chap. 2.

Or when the Accuſative Caſe *after* ſuch Infinitive Mood is changed into a Nominative. As,

- - - - *Sed enim quia rettulit Ajax*
Eſſe Jovis pronepos. Ov. *Met.* 13.
Uxor invicti Jovis eſſe neſcis. Hor. 3. 27.

Or when the Nominative Caſe to the Verb is changed into an Accuſative; as, *Illum, ut vivat, optant*, for *Ille*.

Or when the Vocative Caſe is changed for the Nominative; as, *Da meus ocellus, da anime mi.* Plaut.

It is by this *Figure* that the *Latins* uſe *ut* with an Infinitive Mood, according to *Voſſius* and Meſſieurs *De Port Royal*, to anſwer ὥστε in *Greek*; of which they give an Inſtance out of *Horace*.

- - - - *Nec Babylonios*
Tentaris numeros, ut melius, quicquid erit, pati. 1. 11.

That is, ſay they, ὥστε φέρειν, *ut melius patiaris:* Which poſſibly may be ſo; tho' the greateſt Commentators think it may be ſolv'd better another way. But as for theſe other Examples brought by Meſſieurs *De Port Royal*, P. 438. and copied by modern Grammarians, to prove that *ut*, or ſome other Particle anſwering to ὥστε, is underſtood, nothing in Nature can be more impertinent; as will immediately appear to any one who will take the Pains to turn to thoſe Paſſages cited out of *Perſius* and *Virgil*; it being utterly impoſſible to make any tolerable Judgment of Pieces of Sentences; and neither of thoſe Paſſages are any more.

By

By the ſame *Figure* it is, that the Verb is changed into a Participle with the Verb *Sum*; as, *Eſt enim quaſi in extremâ pugnâ Phædri his ipſis verbis loquens Socrates.* Cicero. Which is very common in *Greek*.

The moſt common *Græciſm* is when an Accuſative Caſe is uſed after an Adjective, Participle, or Verb; as, *Albus dentes, Fractus membra, Expleri mentem nequit.* Which are all in Imitation of the *Greek Syntax*, who frequently ſuppreſs their χατ'; as, λευκὸς ὀδόντα. This Figure is commonly called *Synecdoche*.

When you meet with *Abſtine irarum, Audivit muſicæ, Guſtavit mellis, Agreſtium regnavit populorum*, and the like, you may conclude that theſe Verbs in *Greek* govern a Genitive Caſe; as, λήγε ἔριδος.

But the moſt remarkable *Helleniſm*, (which none of our Grammarians have thought fit to mention) is when the Ablative Caſe Abſolute, as it is commonly called, is changed into a Genitive; as, *mutatæ frontis* for *mutatâ fronte*. See the Letter to Dr. *Freind*, at the End of my Grammatical Dictionary. Obſ. 6.

(5.) *Hendiadys*, which is the changing of one thing into two with a Conjunction between them; as,

Cum canerem Reges & Prælia; that is, *Prælia Regum.*

This Figure is generally by Grammarians called διὰ δυοῖν.

(6.) *Hyperbaton*, in which the common and moſt uſual Order and Grammatical placing of Words is altered.

Of this Figure there are ſix Kinds: 1. *Anaſtrophe*, which is ſetting the wrong Word firſt; as, *Mecum* for *cum me*; *Quam prius* for *priuſquam*. 2. *Hypallage*, which is a mutual Change of Caſes; as, *Date Claſſibus Auſtros*, for *Claſſes Auſtris*. Or when the Subſtantive is changed into the Epithet, and the Epithet into the Subſtantive; as,

Auſum etiam Hectoreo ſolum concurrere Marti
Se putat. Ov. *Metam.* 13. 275.

We meet with the ſame Figure alſo in the pureſt Proſe Writers; as, *Motus ad uſum expeditior*, for *Uſus ad motum.* Cæſ. *Bell. Gall.* 4. 25.

3. *Hyſterologia*, which is when the natural Order of the Clauſes in a Sentence is changed; as, *valet & vivit*, for *vivit*

vit & valet. 4. *Parentheſis,* when the Senſe is interrupted by the Interpoſition of ſome other Word or Words; as,

Tityre dum redeo (brevis eſt via) paſce capellas. Virg.

5. *Synchyſis,* when the Order of the Conſtruction is confuſed, the natural Poſition of the Words being changed; as,

Saxa vocant Itali mediis quæ in fluctibus aras. Virg.

For *Itali vocant aras ſaxa (illa) quæ (ſunt) in mediis fluctibus.*

6. *Tmeſis,* which is the cutting a Compound Word aſunder; as,

Garrulus hunc quando conſumet cunque, for *quandocunque.* Hor.

7. *Syllepſis* is when the Gender is changed; as in *Samnitium duo millia cæſi:* Where the Participle does not agree with *Millia,* but *Homines* underſtood.

8. *Syntheſis,* when the Number is changed; as in *Turba ruunt,* and *Nobis abſente*; *Turba* being *ſingular,* but implying a Plurality, challengeth a Verb of the *Plural* Number; and *Nobis* being *Plural,* but meant only of one Perſon, taketh up with a *Singular.*

N. B. That amongſt the Antients, a Perſon of *Diſtinction* ſpeaking of himſelf only, uſed the *Plural*; and that not only that manner of Expreſſion, but this Figure alſo is retained by the Kings of *England* to this Day. *Teſte nobis apud Weſtmonaſterium.*

Sometimes both Gender and Number are changed; as in *Pars in carcerem acti: Pars beſtiis objecti.* Salluſt.

In that of *Virgil,* - - - - *Pars arduus altis*
Pulverulentus equis furit. Æn. 7. V. 624.

In which the great Mr. *Blackwall* thinks the Poet has taken a greater Liberty than ever he ſaw in any other Author.

As to that other Inſtance of this Figure, --- *Aperite aliquis oſtium,* it ſeems to me to be an *Elliþſis,* the Verb *Aperiat* being underſtood. *Aperite oſtium, Aliquis aperiat oſtium.* And ſo we ſay in *Engliſh,* Open the Door, Some body open the Door.

Of the Relative *Syllepſis*, ſee Regular *Syntax*, Chap. 4.

N. B. That beſides theſe Eight Kinds of *Enallage*, there are other Branches of this Figure ſtill behind.

It is reckon'd an *Enallage*, (1.) When *Unus* is uſed for *Primus*; as, *Uno & octogeſimo anno* for *primo*: or when *Sextus* is uſed for *Sex*; as, *Sextâ cervice feratur*, for *ſex cervicibus*. (2.) When a Reciprocal is uſed for a Relative, as *ſibi* for *illi*; or a Poſſeſſive for a Primitive, as *Deſiderio tuo* for *tui*. (3.) A Verb Intranſitive for a Tranſitive, as *Lucos reſonare*. (4.) Or one Degre of Compariſon for another; as, *Majora Navigia* for *Maxima*. There is alſo an *Enallage* amongſt Adverbs and Conjunctions, as our famous Countryman *Linacre* contends. But as for *Enallage* of Caſe, Gender, Perſons, Mood and Tenſe, *Meſſieurs de Port Royal* either make them Figures of *Elocution*, or ſolve them ſome other way. *N. M.* 441. Though I muſt confeſs, there ſeems to me to be an *Enallage* of Tenſe in theſe Expreſſions of *Horace*, *Falleret aulam*, and *Ureret flammis*. *Falleret* being put for *fefelliſſet*, and *ureret* for *uſſiſſet*. 4. 6. 16. 19.

I know very well Grammarians make more *Figures* than theſe; but either they belong to *Rhetorick*, or are reducible to ſome of theſe *Figures* I have already mentioned. By the Help of which I flatter myſelf the young Scholar will be able to ſolve the moſt difficult and intricate Paſſages, and account for the moſt unuſual and *Figurative* Expreſſions of the *Roman* Authors; which will be an infinite Pleaſure to me, and make me ample Satisfaction for all the Pains I have taken in Grammatical Learning.

FINIS.

SCHOOL-BOOKS printed for WILLIAM *and* JOHN INNYS, *at the Weſt-End of St.* Paul's. 1727.

DR. *Shaw's* Grammatical Dictionary, containing the Heteroclites of the *Latin* Tongue, collected from the Claſſics themſelves; in which the groſs Miſtakes of our Dictionaries in the Names of Diſeaſes, Drugs and Plants are corrected, and their Omiſſion ſupply'd. With an Appendix, containing Obſervations upon ſome Paſſages in *Horace*, which are imitated or tranſlated from *Homer*, and Explanations upon others, that have either been moſt notoriouſly miſtaken, or ſhamefully overlook'd by the greateſt Scholiaſts, upon that glorious Poet; which will both inſtruct the Scholar, and ſurpriſe the Critick. In a Letter to the Reverend and moſt Learned Dr. *Friend*. 8*vo*. 1726.

Engliſh Particles exemplified in Sentences deſign'd for *Latin* Exerciſes, with the proper rendring of each Particle inſerted in the Sentence; for the Uſe of *Eton* School. The Second Edition, with large Additions; by *William Willymot*, L L. D. Vice-Provoſt of *King's College, Cambridge*. 8*vo*. 1723.

Epigrammatum delectus ex omnibus tum veteribus, tum recentioribus Poetis accuratè decerptus; cum Diſſertatione de vera Pulchritudine & adumbratâ, in quâ ex certis Principiis, Rejectionis & Selectionis Epigrammatum cauſæ redduntur; adjectæ ſunt Elegantes Sententiæ ex Antiquis Poetis parcè, ſed ſeveriore judicio, ſelectæ. Cum brevioribus Sententiis ac Proverbiis ex Autoribus Græcis & Latinis. Quibus ſubjungitur alterius delectûs Specimen ex nuperis maximè Poetis ab Electoribus prætermiſſis. Editio Nona, nuperis longè Emendatior. In Uſum Scholæ *Etonenſis*. 12*mo*. 1724.

Novus Græcorum Epigrammatum & Poemãtωn delectus, cum Nova Verſione & Notis. Opera *Thomæ Johnſon*, A. M. in Uſum Scholæ *Etonenſis*. Editio ſexta Emendatior. 8*vo*. 1724.

Epicteti

Epicteti Enchiridion Latinis Verſibus adumbratum. Per *Edw. Ivie*, A. M. 8*vo*. *Oxon.* 1715.

Synopſis Communium Locorum, præcipue ad mores ſpectantium: ex Poetis Latinis tum antiquioribus tum recentioribus collecta: Et in Capita cuique propria digeſta. In Uſum puerorum, qui in Scholis Grammaticis Poetarum Latinorum tum Lectione tum Imitatione prima faciunt Tyrocinia. Editio quarta. 12*mo*.

Biblia Sacra ex Sebaſtiani Caſtellionis Interpretatione, ejuſque poſtrema recognitione in IV. Tomis. 12*mo*. 1727.

Voſſii Elementa Rhetorica, Oratoriis ejuſdem Partitionibus accommodata, inque Uſum Scholarum *Hollandiæ* & *Weſtfriſiæ* Emendatius Edita. Editio prioribus accuratior & auctior, cui etiam clara & facilis Interpungendi ratio adjicitur. 8*vo*. 1724.

C. Plinii Panegyricus Trajano Dictus. Interpretatione & Notis illuſtravit *Jacobus de la Baune*. Soc. Jeſu. Juſſu Chriſtianiſſimi Regis, ad Uſum Sereniſſimi Delphini. Huic Editioni adduntur quædam Notæ Selectiores Lipſii, Liveneii Catanæi, Rayani, Baudii, Ritterſhuſii, & aliorum. In Uſum Scholæ Mercatorum Sciſſorum, 8*vo*. 1716.

Orthotonia, ſeu de Linguæ *Græcæ* Tonis tractatulus, *R. Franklino* Autore, nunc demum in Uſum Scholarum Optimorum Autorum fide compendioſe auctum, edidit *Jac. Richardſon*, A. M. Schol. Gram. de *Blackheath* Moderat. 12*o*. 1717.

Shorter Examples to *Lilly*'s Grammar Rules, for Childrens *Latin* Exerciſes; with an Explanation to each Rule, by *William Willymot*, LL. D. for the Uſe of *Eton* School. 12*mo*.

Nouns and Verbs, *Engliſh* and *Latin*. Selected for Children to conjugate and decline, with Paradigms of both, that are wanting in the *Latin* Accidence. The Third Edition. For the Uſe of *Eton* School. 8*vo*. 1725.

Novus Hiſtoriarum Fabellarumque Delectus: quæ è multis probatiſſimiſque Græcis Scriptoribus erudiendæ Juventutis Gratia compoſitum, Notis & Verſione illuſtravit J. Upton, A. M. Collegii Regal. apud Cantab. nuper Socius. 8*vo*. 1726.

Homeri Iliados, Liber primus, in quo ſingularum Vocum Significationes, Compoſitiones ac Derivationes annotantur, &c. Studio & Operâ Georgii Sylvani. 8*vo*.